THE Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,502, New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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To sail in January.

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Bombay, 24th December 1862.

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WITH QUICK DESPATCH, the fine A 1 Ship ELOISA has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Passage, &c., apply to D. H. CAMA & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail early in March next.

THE fine A 1 Ship RESOLUTE, WALLACE, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to Captain WALLACE on board, or to

9th February 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

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Steam Communication to Singapore and Hongkong.

THE China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Steam-Ship "JOHN BRIGHT," (1,200 Tons, and 250 H. P.) J. E. BETHAM, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY the 14th February instant. The accommodation for First Class Passengers are superior. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bombay Green.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th February 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 8 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £18.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16, *second-class* £11; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visèd* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned,

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medows Street.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. TILLY, to Cochin calling at the intermediate Ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedasheghur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, punctually at 5 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Beypore, by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 500 Tons, 140 H. P., JAS. BLACKMORE, Commander, to Kurrachee, Muscat, Linga, Bunder Abbas, Bossodore, Bushire, and Bussorah, punctually at noon, on the 11th instant.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 800 Tons, and 150 H. P., GEORGE BEYTS, Commander, to the above port 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Dwarka, should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

N. B.—No Cargo will be taken on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Touching at Veraval, Mangalore, Porebunder, Cutch, and back.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY next, the 12th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kava[illegible]hana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on TUESDAY, the 10th instant.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND AYMARAM.

Bombay, 10th February 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Iron marked M, per "QUEEN OF THE SEAS," from Liverpool, are hereby informed that the same has been landed at the Custom House, where it now lies at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Queen of the Seas.*

Bombay, 6th February 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Edwin Fox*, Captain MACLEAN, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MACLEAN will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd February 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Mornington*, Captain GUTHRIE, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain GUTHRIE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

NOTICE—Consignees of Cargo per *Salamanca*. Captain Livesay, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain Livesay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 26th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company are prepared to distribute on and after the first day of March next, the realized assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders in accordance with the 57th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.

Dividends can only be paid to Registered Shareholders or their properly constituted Attorneys.

Persons who claim to be entitled, but whose names do not appear on the Register must at once apply to be registered to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

By order of the Directors of the B. S. N. Company,
NUSSERWANJEE BAHDURJEE.

Bombay, 31st January, 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR FIREWOOD.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive offers for the supply of Split Firewood for the CONCAN AND DECCAN LINES during one year from 1st March 1863.

It is optional for parties to tender in respect of one or both Lines, but as the Contract for each Line will be let separately, a separate offer must be made in respect of each.

The Firewood to be subject to the entire approval of the Company's Storekeeper, and to be delivered by the Contractor as follows:—

For the Concan Line.

At Byculla, Titwalla, Wassind, or at such other Station between Wassind and the foot of the Thull Ghaut and between Budlapore and Campoolee as the Storekeeper may direct.

For the Deccan Line.

At any of the Stations between Khandalla and Sholapore as may be required.

Any information that may be desired in connection with the Contract, can be obtained on application at the Office of the Company's Storekeeper, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Firewood" must be addressed to, and lodged with the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock at noon on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 5th February 1863.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઈ રાએલ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કુંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE—TENTH & ELEVENTH CALL EACH OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE. The Shareholders of the Company are requested to pay into the Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, the Tenth Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 14th day of February 1863; and the Eleventh Call of Rs. 200 per share on or before the 16th day of March 1863; after which respective dates, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all over-due Calls, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture.

The Bank Officers will receive the amount of the above mentioned Calls only from persons producing the Share-Certificates issued by the Company, certifying the payment of all the previous Calls, and only in the name of the holder of such Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAPOORJEE FRAMJEE,
Acting Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25 Medow Street.
Bombay, 8th January 1863.

P. S.—Such of the Shareholders who have as yet not paid the Arrears of Calls and have not yet applied for Share-Certificates, are requested to do so without any further delay.

S. F. Acting Secretary.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

COTTON CLEANING AND PRESSING MACHINE AGENCY.

MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HUGH MASON, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner, Chairman.

T. BAZLEY, M.P., Manchester.	
JOHN CHEETHAM, Stalybridge, Cotton Spinner.	
EDMUND ASHWORTH, Bolton,	do.
THOMAS BARTON, Manchester,	do.
JAMES MARSHALL, Stockport,	do.
THOMAS EMMOTT, Oldham,	do.
E. C. HOWARD, Stockport,	do.
THOMAS WOODS, Wigan,	do.
ROBERT PLATT, Stalybridge,	do.
H. LITTLEDALE, Liverpool, Cotton Merchant.	
FRED. STEINER, Accrington, Turkey Red Dyer.	
J. BUCKLEY, Ashton-under-Lyne, Cotton Spinner.	
JOHN MAYALL, Mossley,	do.
JOSIAH RADCLIFFE, Oldham,	do.
JOHN WALKER, Bury,	do.
WILLIAM WILD, Bury,	do.
JOSEPH SCHOFIELD, Middleton,	do.
JAMES BARLOW, Bolton,	do.
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Manchester,	do.
WRIGHT TURNER, Manchester,	do.
THOS. MOSLEY, Manchester, Merchant.	
WM. MORRIS, Manchester, Cotton Spinner.	
WM. WANKLYN, Bury,	do.
JOHN TAYLOR, Oldham,	do.
J. F. CHEETHAM, Stalybridge,	do.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Important to Home and Foreign Governments, Cotton Companies, Capitalists, Merchants, and Cotton Growers.

THE Directors of the Manchester Cotton Company, Limited, are prepared to receive orders for the supply of all descriptions of the most approved Cotton-Gins, Hydraulic and Hand-Presses, Horse or Bullock-power Machines, Hand-Driving Wheels, and Agricultural Implements.

The experience and information acquired by the Directors will enable them to supply Machinery of the best construction, with the latest improvements and on the most economical terms.

The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

1, Newall's Buildings, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.

Ameena Bebee and Khudiza Bebee............*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Futteh Bebee and others.......................*Defendants.*
and
Futteh Bebee Widow and Executrix, &c......*Plaintiff.*
vs.
Ameena Bebee and others.......................*Defendants.*

PURSUANT to an order of the late Supreme Court made in these Causes, and dated the fifth day of June last. Notice is hereby given, that any Creditors or Persons (except Subbaghund Megraz, Jumnabaee daughter of Jena Bhoga, Nurrotum Nuttoo, and Jeetajee Soorranjee), having any claims or incumbrances against the Estates of the late Mahomed Ali bin Mahomed Hoossain Roghay, deceased, and Mahomed Ameen bin Mahomed Ali Roghay, deceased, respectively, are in person or by their Solicitors to come in and prove their debts or claims before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Master in Equity of the said Court, on or before the 28th day of February next, in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated, this 19th day of January, 1863.

(Signed) L. & S. L. ACLAND & PRENTIS,
Solicitors for the Plaintiffs in the first named Cause.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separete sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

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THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. OF 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As 12 per Copy. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

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NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1863 are now falling due, and will be thankfully received. The names of all those who do not pay up before the 31st March will be struck out of our lists, as we cannot supply to any one unless payments are made in advance.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Home News, Jan. 3 ....Rs.	0	8
Bell's Life, Dec. [illegible] and 28	1	4
Illust. News of the World, Dec. 20 and 27	1	4
Illust. London News, (Coloured Supplement), Dec. 20 and 27	1	12
Lady's Newspaper, Dec. 20 and 27 and Jan. 3	2	0
Overland Mail, Jan. 3	0	8
United Service Gazette, Dec. 20 and 27	1	4
Weekly Dispatch, Dec. 21 and 28	1	4
Evening Mail, Jan. 3	0	8
Glasgow Saturday Post, Dec. 20 and 27	0	12
Reynold's Newspaper, Dec. 21 and 28	0	12
Royle's London News and Price Current, Dec. 15	0	8

GAMES AND SPORTS.

The undersigned have just received a large assortment of GAMES and SPORTS, amongst which are the following:—The Race Game; Bombardment; Cannonade; Lawn Billiards; Dominoes; Tivoli Game; Quoits, 4, 4½, 5, and 5½lbs. per pair; Foot Balls; Chess, Backgammon, and Draft Boards, with men complete; Cricket Bats and Balls; Golf Clubs and Balls; Billiard Balls, &c.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

	R.	A.
Once a Week, vol. 7, July to December 1862	5	12
Cornhill Magazine, vol. 6, ditto	5	12
London Society, vol. 2, ditto (Including Christmas No.)	7	4
——— Ditto Christmas number	0	12
Temple Bar, vol. 6, July to December 1862	4	4
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 5	3	12
Family Friend, July to December 1862	2	12
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ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

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By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
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E. SOUTHEY, Captain,
Garrison and Dock Yard Engineer.

Bombay, Garrison and Dock Yard Engineer's Office,
9th February 1863.

TENDER.—Notice is hereby given, that Captain MAHAUD, Commanding the French Ship *Washington*, going into the Mazagon Docks, to undergo the Repairs ordered by the Surveyors, at the request of the French Consul of Bombay, will receive written Tenders for the said Repairs, as well as for a quantity of about 12 Cwts. of Biscuit. For particulars, apply to Captain MAHAUD on board, or to Messrs. S. TYABJEE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mrs. MARY GREW, Widow of the late Mr. F. GREW, has contracted to sell her Oart, known by the name of "Mooghbhat *alias* Chirmada Batt," with the House, Premises, and Out-houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at Mahim; the said Oart is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-9th square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the North by the Oart of Dinnajee Luxmunjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Oart or Premises or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD.—October Brew, expected by the end of March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20. Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

RETURN BALL TO THE MASONS.—SUBSCRIBERS are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M., at the ROYAL HOTEL, to decide on necessary arrangements connected with the Ball.

W. G. CORKE, Secretary.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

THIRD APPEARANCE OF
MISS EMMA GRATTAN.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS
ATTENDING THE PRODUCTION OF
LUCRETIA BORGIA
It will again be played for the
THIRD AND LAST TIME,
THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1863,
FOLLOWED BY
FOR THE FIRST TIME
The Screaming Farce of
HOW TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH YOUR LAUNDRESS.

Whittington Widgetts (a West-end Tailor)	MR. A. HARRISON.
Mdlle. Cheri Bounce (an Opera Dancer)	BY A YOUNG LADY.
Mary White (a Young Laundress) Cousin Tom (a Country Boy) Mr. Spraggs (a fast Young Man)...	MISS E. GRATTAN.

During the Farce MISS GRATTAN will sing a NEW SONG.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Dress Circle..........Rs. 5	Upper Circle ....Rs. 2
Stalls.......... „ 3	Pit.......... „ 1

Tickets to be had at the Theatre between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. Also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

Doors Open at Half-past 7; Performance to Commence at 8 Precisely.

No smoking allowed.

☞ All tickets issued for this Performance have the date February 10th, 1863, printed upon them, no others will be received.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL.—Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and COWASJEE PESTONJEE, late Proprietors of the British Hotel, in the Fort, have the pleasure to announce that they have bought up the business of the Hope Hall Family Hotel from Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., and hope that their long experience and the good name they have maintained will be sufficient guarantee for a continuance of the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general for which they now seek.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

19th January 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that all claims against the Hope Hall Family Hotel should be preferred to Messrs. SORABJEE FRAMJEE and Co. the present Proprietors, to whom all sums due to the Hotel should also be paid.

JEEVUNJEE DADABHOY.
નસરવાનજી સોરાબજી.
NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE.
દીનશાહ મેરવાનજી.
DINSHAWBHOY MERWANJEE.

19th January 1863.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-wallah to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month.

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning papers.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education, and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or "examining" special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or *young* lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Prospectuses containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 10th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	20 „
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	15 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	80 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
PRESS COS			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. pom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
ManockjiPettySpinning&WeavingCo.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
VictoriaSpinningCo.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning&Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Cooria Spinning Co	5,000		
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs.100 per sh
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
horstie Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
„ Loan 1835-36	94½
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-3
Spanish Dollars	„ 240
Carolus	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 225
German Crowns	„ 213
Five Franc Pieces	„ 295
Bar Silver	„ 106¼ to 106⅜
Gold Leaf	„ 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. nominal.
„ (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (9th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 410 to 415
Old Surat	„ 415 to 420
Old Dhollera, and Bhownugger	„ 415 to 425
New Oomravuttee	„ 425 to 426
Old Compta	„ 426 to 428
Old Dharwar Sawginned	„ 535 to 540
New Barsee, and Nuggur	„ 420 to 422
New Veraval	„ 430 to 432
New Khandeish	„ 415 to 417
Old Porebunder	„ 375 to 380
New Accote	„ 428 to 430
Old Mangalore	„ 380 to 385

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„	7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 33
	„	37 to 38
Niger	„	27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0d. „
„ On demand ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ...... 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places ; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rp.
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
On Demand .... 1s. 11⅞d. „
On France 6 months' sight .... frs. 2-57 cts. „
3 Do. Do. .... „ 2-54 „ „
On Demand .... „ 2-51 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¼d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
„ 1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
on demand
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅞d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ...... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11⅞d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	₩ cent	₩ anm.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz. :—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅜d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 0¼d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
Sight .... at 2s. 0d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Feb. 9	King of Algeria	Smellie	Melbourne 6 Dec.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *King of Algeria*, from Melbourne.—Signalized off Mount Dilly. Ship *Forfarshire* steering northward on the 31st January ; off Carwan Head Ship. *Thames*, from Colombo to Bombay on the 2nd February.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb. 9	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat.
	Tubal Cain	Duncan	Calcutta.
	Australian (s)	Neblett	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *King of Algeria*, from Melbourne and Point de Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. Drury.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Mr. Muggonbhai Curumchund, and family.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Zemindar*, for Havre.
Brig *Nasser*, for Hudooda.
Ship *Brunelle*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Walmer Castle.—3 old Books ; 2 Wearing Apparels ; 3 dozens Curry Powder, Jaffer Suliamon : 1,200 bundles Khorasanee seed, 600 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy.

For Liverpool.

Queen of England.—55 bales Cotton, 192¼ cwt., Lalldass Chubildass.

Brunelle.—500 bundles Sursee seed, 250 cwt., Hamondass Buchamull.

Fanny Forsyth.—275 bales Cotton, 962 cwt., Lawrence and Co. ; 6 bales Wool, 18 cwt. ; 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Natolia.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., M. Rogers and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund.

Cimber.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gunsy Tickum ; 410 bales Cotton, 1,435 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Gourdhun Pursotum ; 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Dewjee Woomersy ; 199½ bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

Mornington.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Dinshawjee Ruttonjee ; 1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

Resolute.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lalljee Anundjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Gangjee Nurput ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., M. Rogers and Co. ; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Pestonjee Bazonjee.

Harmonides.—21 bales Cotton, 73½ cwt. ; 2 bales Wool, 7 cwt., Khatesy Runchore and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lilladhur Govindjee ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Palinurus.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Hirjee Dyall ; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Withuldass Morarjee ; 36 bales Wool, 108 cwt., Bhimjee Curpall ; 904 bundles Sursee seed, 452 cwt., Khatsey Dhurumsy ; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., John Barretto and Co.

Malakoff.—42 bales Cotton, 147 cwt., B. F. Cama ; 160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Bharmul Purbutt and Co.

Uncas.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Juga Ludha ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy ; 88 bags Sursee seed, 132 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall ; 39 bales Cotton, 165½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jetha Megjee.

Protector.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee ; 1½ bales Cotton, 1½ cwt., Nugindass Pemchund ; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ramlall Bhogchund.

Fort William.—6 bales Wool, 18 cwt., 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee ; 8 bales Wool, 24 cwt., Tickumjee Vusunjee : 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Hirjee Jeatsy ; 31 bales Cotton, 108½ cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Shakespear.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy : 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass : 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.

Tasmania.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., H. Nuthoo ; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund : 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee ; 50 bales Hemp, 175 cwt., Harrichund Madhdewjee.

Bosphorus.—200 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung ; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.

Grey Hound.—1,800 bags Linseed, 2,700 cwt., Narronjee Sewjee ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsey ; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund ; 350 bags Country Gall, 400 cwt., Khimjee Visram ; 1,000 bundles Sursee seed, 500 cwt., Hamondass Buchamull.

Trenton.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., A. Bell and Co. ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy ; 1,640 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Munjee Ramjee ; 27 bales Cotton, 94½ cwt., Momudally Shurufally.

Moreno.—700 bags Linseed, 1,050 cwt., Pudomsey Veerjee.

Margaret Kerr.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz ; 155 bales Cotton, 432½ cwt., P. & D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pemabhoy Hemabhoy.

Morning Star.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

For Havre.

Eloisa.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Zemindar.—135 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Pursbotum Kessowjee ; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Perozshaw D. and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee.

For Saint Helena.

Sailors Prince.—326 bags Nuxomica, 81½ cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co. ; 200 bags Linseed, 300 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *J. Bright.*—768 Pieces E. Teeth, 32 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs. Abaydeen Budroodin : 100 bundles Fishmaws, 31½ cwt., Dhunjeebhoy Curmally ; 10 bundles E. Teeth, 8 cwt. 3 qr. 13 lbs. Enderjee Moonsy ; 22 packages E. Teeth, 23 cwt., Abadeen Budroodin and Co. ; 300 packages, Cloves, 375 cwt., Khaky Hemraz ; 256 pieces E. Teeth, 10 cwt. 3 qr. 1 lb., Hormusjee and Framjee ; 200 bottles Quicksilver, 15,000 lbs. A. B. Essabhoy.

Steamer *Malta.*—69 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co ; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 45 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensy and Co. ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momudbhoy Dhurumsy ; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momud Dema ; 29 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co. ; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

For Woosung.

Steamer *Malta.*—20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Malta.*—24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Orissa.*—10 packages Samples of Cotton, 5 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co. ; 15 cases Tortaiseshell, 489 lbs., Damoder Hirjee.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Malta.*—4 chests China Silk piece Goods, 311 pieces S. Bbyroobux : 2 packages Sundries, Meer Sassoon Moosy ; 3 cases China Silk piece Goods, 317 pieces, Dullooram Sewdutroy.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Gooch, Pay Master G. C., 44th Foot, to join, from Jhelum.
Burnett, Captain, Madras Cavalry, private affairs, from Saugor.
Kemball, Major, Staff Corps, from Belgaum.
Younghusband, Brigadier C.B., Staff, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Ekin, Assistant Surgeon J., 4th King's Own Regiment, on duty, from Aden.
Caulfield, Captain, 108th Foot, on leave, from Secunderabad.
VanCortlandt, Lieut. A. C., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Thompson, Lieut. R. T., 56th Foot, on duty, to Khandalla.
Bates, Captain J., Brigade Major, to rejoin, to Deesa.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Monday, 9th February 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

The 9th Regt. M. N. I., expected to arrive to-morrow from Jaulna, is to be accommodated in the vacant lines at Boree Bunder, during its stay at the Presidency.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 7th Feb. 1863.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Dated 4th January 1863.—By Lieut. Colonel Whitehill, appointing Lieut. Gatacre, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter, to the 23rd Regt. N. L. I., from the 5th idem, vice Lieut. Birdwood.

Dated 13th January 1863.—By Captain Asburner, appointing Lieut. A. Currie, to perform the duties of Adjutant of the 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieut. Anderson, on medical certificate.

Adverting to that portion of G. O. C. No. 1319, of the 11th November 1861, which relates to Bombardier Martin Jeffrey, it is notified that the Bombardier has permission to receive his stipend in Europe instead of India, as therein specified.

Under the authority of Government and subject to the approval of the Government of India, the pay of Jemedar Syces is increased to Rs. 7-8 per mensem.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Staff Corps.—Captain J. H. Castell, attached to 4th Regt. N. I., from 15th February to 15th March 1863, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

Late 31st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. S. Rimington, attached to 16th Regt. N. I., from 1st November to 23rd December 1862, in extension to enable him to rejoin.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th February 1863.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. Fry, Mate, from *Berenice* to the *Ajdaha*, as Supernumerary.

Mr. Oldham, Mate, Supernumerary of the *Ajdaha* to the *Berenice.*

Assistant Apothecary Thomas Khytan, of the *Mahi*, an outpatient of the European General Hospital, is this day discharged and directed to join the *Dalhousie*, as part complement.

Mr. F. W. Fry, Mate, Supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed leave to proceed to England, under the sanction of Government Resolution, No. 587, of the 15th July last.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Sawuntwaree, on the 4th February, the wife of Lieut. G R. C. Westropp, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

At Poona, on the 6th February, the wife of the Rev. F. Gell, Joint Chaplain of Poona, of a son.

At Secunderabad, on the 28th January., the wife of Lieut. F. E. Hadow, R. A., of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 1st February, the wife of Mr. Henry Raymond, of a daughter.

At Futtehgur, on the 30th January, the wife of Mr. P. Leahy, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

At Roy Bareilly, on the 25th January, the wife of Captain J. L. Moore, H. M.'s 34th Regiment, of a daughter.

At Rawul-Pindee, on the 26th January, the wife of Captain W. C. B. Ryan, Bengal Staff Corps, prematurely of a son, still-born.

At Dinapore, on the 21st January, the wife of the Rev. W. Crawford Bromehead, Chaplain of Dinapore, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. John's Church, Calcutta, on the 29th January, by, the Rev. A. Spry, B.A., Mr. John Sheriff, to Fanny Maria eldest daughter of Mr. James Winser.

On the 27th January, at the Catholic Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Very Rev. A. Goiran, Vicar Apostolic, Douglas W. Wollaston, Esq., to Catherine, second daughter of the late Chevalier W. R. Leckersteen.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer ORISSA, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 13th February, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE, &c.

The Mails for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, ABASS, LINGA, BUSHIRE and BUSSORA, per Steamer CORINGA, will be closed on WEDNESDAY next the 11th instant, at 12 noon.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY FROM THE 2ND TO THE 8TH FEB., (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	Standard Barometer corrected. 4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum.	Rain in inches.
Feb. 2	30.001	29.884	68.0	80.2	6.22	70.0	+ 2	None.
„ 3	29.960	29.839	70.2	81.5	66.7	71.5	+ 8	„
„ 4	29.912	29.787	70.6	83.0	68.6	72.0	+ 4	„
„ 5	29.918	29.787	69.5	82.8	63.5	71.0	None	„
„ 6	29.933	29.812	63.0	82.6	60.0	70.0	+ 1	„
„ 7	29.932	29.874	69.0	84.0	61.0	72.0	+ 4	„
„ 8			Sun	day.				„

Feb. 2.—A few clouds along the E. hor. in the afternoon ; dew fell at night.
„ 3.—Partially clouded with cirro cumuli from midnight to sunrise ; dew fell at night.
„ 4.—Cloudless ; dew fell at night.
„ 5.—Do. do.
„ 6.—Cirri along the E. hor. in the morning, and a few clouds in E. hor. in the evening.
„ 7.—Cloudless ; dew fell at night.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1863.

THE prefection of criminal legislation consists in its dealing effectively with the various kinds of crime in their *generic* character. This kind of criminal legislation, alone can with propriety be called scientific. When legislation takes cognizance of the specific acts of crime, and the various particular modes of committing them, there is a departure from the *scientific*, which may be due either to incapacity in the legislature, or to practical difficulties in dealing with the criminal practices, which neither science nor ability may be able to overcome in a course of exclusive adherence to general principles. In such case it may be expedient and even necessary, for the safety of the peaceable subject, or the protection of the industrial community, to cumber the already far too cumbrous Statute Book with Acts entering into the petty details of various different modes of committing the same *kind* of crime ; and that even to the extent of distinguishing different descriptions of persons, and of property in connection with which the same kind of crime may be perpetrated, and legislating for one, irrespective of the others. This being, however, an evil, and a great evil in legislation, it can be justified only by a very urgent necessity clearly demonstrated.

The necessity for special and particular legislation, against fraud in mercantile transactions about cotton is not, we conceive, established by shewing, either the magnitude of these transactions, on the injury accruing from the fraud to the largest branch of British and Indian commercial industry ; and it is to be regretted that the movers in the measure should ever have based it on grounds which give it the aspect of favoritism towards one particular Department of "demand" while many others equally exposed to fraudulent practice are left unprotected. Neither can we discern any particular force in the argument that the cotton frauds injure the "national interests," which we consider to be making a distinction without a difference, holding as we do with the Ancient Grecian Legislation that *any* injury done even to the meanest subject is an injury to the whole nation.

It is only, we conceive, on the ground of the impracticability of a general enactment against fraud applicable to all departments of supply and demand including that of cotton, which can justify a particular act for the suppression of fraud in that department, and meet the arguments of those who oppose such special legislation. On this ground the subject has not been argued ; and it is only on this ground that we would support a special enactment for the repression of fraud in the cotton trade.

Any attempt to repress in this country adulteration, deterioration, substitution, failure to implement bargains, and all the other multifarious modes in which buyers are "openly, systematically and universally defrauded," by any means except penal statutes, we are persuaded, is mere folly. But although we are convinced of the inutility for this end of Civil measures, we do not hold that Criminal laws will necessarily be effectual. The general feeling of the community is not here as in England for the law and against the crime, but the contrary. Fraud throughout all the lower grades of the community is regarded in the same light in which the murder of ejecting landlords is viewed by the Roman Catholic peasantry of Ireland, while even that kind and degree of power insufficient though it be, which the British Government possesses for the detection and punishment of such murders in Ireland, in spite of the smypathy and co-operation of the population with the murderers, is entirely awanting in India in respect to nineteen out of twenty of the fraudulent practices which are "openly, systematically and universally" carried on. In such circumstances any attempt to grapple effectually with the protean evil in all its uncomprehended magnitude, would tend only to lessen the moral prestige of the Government, and render the evil if possible more inveterate. Injury, not benefit, is the unvarying result of legislation in advance of the capability of the Executive to carry out the law. It is only when the universal feeling of the community with regard to truth and falsehood, honesty and fraud, shall have changed, that a general measure which could operate with real effect against fraud in one department without presenting the demoralizing anomaly of utter inefficacy in twenty others, will be possible. Hitherto legislation has scarcely scratched the skin of the dark monster that oppresses the whole country, diminishing its resources, crippling its trade and commerce, poisoning all its social intercourse and relations, and neutralizing all those religious and moral influences which are calculated to raise it to a higher place in the great commonwealth of the nations.

In these circumstances there may be a real necessity for special enactments for the protection of the community against destructive frauds in connection with the articles most essential to human existence and to the prosecution of those occupations whereby men live. This has been fully recognized in regard to animal food ; and it will not be gainsaid that cotton is quite as essential to clothing as beef and mutton are to sustenance ; while on the traffic in the former, an immensely greater number of British subjects are dependent than on any other branch of human industry except agriculture. The danger moreover on the cessation of war in America, of a sudden collapse of the newly expended trade in Indian Cotton, should it lose the market through adulteration, and the consequent disastrous, even although temporary, evil consequences to the agriculture and commerce of India and all engaged therein, must be taken into account. All these considerations, in connection with the acts regarding the nature and extent of the cotton frauds, given in the Report of the Commission constrain us to admit that a stronger case for special legislation could scarcely be imagined, and probably never has occurred in the commercial history of the world.

There is another point to be adverted to which we consider to be of the highest importance. There does not appear to be any difficulty in bringing a special penal enactment to bear effectually on the cotton frauds. Very ordinary legislative ability with a modicum of practical sagacity, may suffice to crush the evil, especially if the Rules for licencing the packing and ginning establishments be sufficiently strict and definite. The whole duty of the Government may be accomplished without either difficulty or delay ; and if the Chamber of Commerce will but perform well and faithfully the duty which properly devolves upon it, of securing *respectability* to the report of good, unmixed cotton and *no other*, there need be no difficulty in the way of Indian cotton not only obtaining an honorable place in the European markets, but holding it fast also, whatever may befal in America.

The interests which must to a greater or less degree be affected by the action of the Government, and the mercantile body in this matter are beyond all computation.

CHESSON'S MISCELLANY for February contains a very interesting account of Mahableshwar, by the late James Murray, Esquire, Surgeon Bombay Medical Establishment; to which some paragraphs have been added from a paper, by the same author, published in the first volume of the *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay*, dated October 1836, and entitled "Observations on the Climate of the Mahableshwar Hills." To add to the interest of this account there is a medical note appended to it, one of the last productions of the able and philanthropic pen of the late lamented Dr. David Grierson.

We are glad to see such excellent views on the subject of Hill Sanitaria written so long ago as 1836 ; shewing, that, though it is only of late years that public attention has been awakened on this matter, there were here and there those who not only thought about it, but systematically considered it, and handed down their views to us. There are some still in the Bombay Presidency who remember Dr. Murray and the time of his medical charge of Mahableshwar and Sattara. They will welcome the publication of this paper from the pen of one who was much beloved by all who had the pleasure to know him. "Dr. Murray was one of the ablest of the many able men that have advanced the Indian medical service ; although from his retiring disposition, his extensive attainments, profound ability, and great practical sagacity were fully known and appreciated only by those who enjoyed the privilege of his private friendship."

The annual mean temperature of Mahableshwar is 65½° Fahr, to add to the pleasantness of this state of the atmosphere it has been found that for nine months out of the twelve, so equable is the climate that the mean heat of any month does not differ 4° ; and for more than half the time, not 2°, from the annual mean. But this is not all, we are also told that the daily range of the thermometer in the house does not exceed 4° or 5°. Every one acquainted with India knows that the diurnal equability or otherwise in the temperature of any station is the chief cause of its being healthy or unhealthy. The extreme range of the thermometer in the Deccan during the cold weather is the great producing cause of the violent fevers and liver-complaints so common at this season. The climate of Mahableshwar, then, must be well suited to the development and preservation of the human frame, and to its restoration to healthy functions.

From October to January the winds are easterly ; and from that period to the approach of the South-west monsoon there are the usual variations of land and sea breezes. In May, the wind blows from the north-west or west, gradually veering round to the south-west. The east winds are here as in other places, dry and harsh, though much less so now than they were in Dr. Murray's time. The climate is comparatively mild and soft since the hills have been again covered with foliage.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Lodwick appears to have been the first to visit the Mahableshwar hills for change of climate, in the hot season of 1824, and to this officer also belongs the merit of first bringing the subject before the public by his communications to the Bombay newspapers. He was followed by Colonel Briggs, then Resident at Sattara, who in 1826 built a cottage, now (A. D. 1830) the property of Sir James Dewar, and prevailed on the Rajah to construct an excellent carriage road from his capital to the present site of the station." Little further was done till the matter was taken up by Sir T. Beckwith, "under whose auspices an experimental convalescent hospital was established for European soldiers ; and visitors of a higher class were attracted by his personal example in the hot season of 1828." As visitors increased attention was given to the construction of roads, and Mahableshwar can boast of roads which surpass in variety extent and excellence those of most other hill stations in India. The principle road, which was the work of the Rajah of Sattara, extends more than ten miles eastward and westward from the station, and affords the most delightful carriage drives in both directions. The cost of the other roads was defrayed by subscriptions on the spot. Dr. Murray was the originator of the road-making movement, and Mr. B. Hutt, then Assistant Judge of Tanna, suggested the sending of a body of Chinese convicts to the Hill, a reformatory experiment which proved in every way a complete success. By means of these roads the visitors at Mahableshwar are able to gratify the constant desire for out-door recreation, and may roam in comfort amidst the varied and magnificent scenery which these hills every where present ; and, as there are now little bungalows erected at the different points of interest, such excursions can be made without injurious exposure to the sun, and without unnecessary fatigue. One may ride out to Elphinstone point, Malet point, Arthur's seat, or Prettabghur, spend the day there, and return, in the evening refreshed and invigorated. Dr. Murray gives a very minute description of the various roads, and the views that may be seen from them. Want of space prevents our inserting it in full, and an abstract of it would be impossible. We have said so much lately on the subject of Hill Sanitaria that we shall now only add the note by Dr. Grierson which speaks for itself :—

"When the amiable and excellent author of this Memoir on the Hills wrote, the English seemed wedded to their customs just about as much as they are accustomed to accuse the Natives of being wedded to theirs. It was not only that one not squeezed up in uniform must wear the invariable calico jacket and trousers ; but they must drink standard Madeira, the unrivalled Hodson's pale ale, or the indispensable brandy-pawnee. These prejudices have passed, and men may now drink if they choose, or not drink, or satisfy the natural variety of taste by drinking what they please ; with this difference, that they would find it difficult now to obtain either Madeira or Hodson's pale ale. In the matter of dress, likewise, there is a change. One may now—and, indeed, such is the proper usage,—one may now wear clothes suited to the season of the year, of all colours ; nor is there any fear lest any one incur the terrible denunciation of being a 'horrid griffin.' It is the antiquated white jacket which would now excite ridicule. These are small absurdities ; but, as the fruits of change, they make us hopeful of what may be done in other directions. The European when he came to India, must bring his house with him—or, more properly, build houses on the model of his own country. The low roof, the small room, the miserable doors and windows—all indicate a perverse adherence to custom, which one day, it is to be hoped, will become antiquated and ridiculous. Now, bad as such practices were on the plains, it was evidently thought that at hill stations the climate, and cooler air, might permit the evil to be carried to a greater height of absurdity. Hence we find the contradiction that people go to the hills for protection or improvement of health, and, when there, inhabit houses of a structure unfavourable to the object they seek to obtain. It cannot, perhaps, be expected that the owners of houses should rebuild them at our suggestion on a better model ; but it is not unreasonable to hope that they will enlarge their doors and windows, and give them free range from floor to ceiling. They might in some places make inroads on the forest and remove some of those leafy tenants who wage war with the kindly breeze, and keep it out. Let them then take these, or what means shall seem to them best, to ensure that these houses shall have at least some few changes of interior air while they are occupied ; for it is not shelter only that is needed, but above all pure air.

"Bearing on the same subject of a pure air, we notice another point—exterior cleanliness. There is much need of innovation in our domestic practices and about the environs of our domiciles. All we think it necessary to say on this subject at present is, that everything in and about our houses, putrescent or putrescible, should be scrupulously removed away from our dwellings ! for these decomposed products of organisation throw into the air gases injurious to health, sometimes even fatal to life. If every one in this matter does well for himself, he does well also for his neighbour. But the larger establishments of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and the community of the bazar, from their very extent, are matters of more public concern, and deserve and may well receive public aid in their proper management for the public interest. The Hills offer us the advantages of a cool and purer air. If by our smaller rooms we lose one advantage, and if by neglect and want of forethought we forego the other, we shall never find the benefit we seek, and we shall occasion a prejudice to be entertained against it, while the blame is all our own.

"Engaged on this topic of a pure air, and with a view to induce strangers at the Hills to seek it out of doors, superfluous though the labour be, we cannot let slip the opportunity to advert for a moment to the scenes of external nature which invite this inspection and admiration of the visitor. There is the breezy hillside, the rounded wooded eminence, the various coloured foliage, the dark gloomy precipice, the secure and proud resting-place of the bird of prey, the peaceful valley far streched and far below. He who visits scenes like these, the very haunts of a pure, purifying air, will have his limbs invigorated, his mind and thoughts expanded, and his heart tranquillised, by the contemplation of objects beautiful and sublime, so far removed from, so different from, the scenes and circumstances of every-day life."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *9th Feb.*, 5-50 P.M.

Steamer *Cambadge* from China anchored.

LOCAL.

THE H. M.'s Bengal ship *Tubal Cain*, in tow of H. M.'s steamer *Australian*, left yesterday for Calcutta.

THE Mails for Kurrachee, Muscat, Abass, Linga, Bushire, and Bussora, per steamer *Corringa*, will be closed to-morrow, the 11th instant, at twelve o'clock.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The admired drama entitled *Lucretia Borgia*, will be again produced this evening (Tuesday) at the above place of amusement, for the last time. An additional attraction is also provided in a new farce entitled *How to settle accounts with your Laundress*, in which Miss Grattan sustains three characters. The lovers of the drama should not miss this opportunity of witnessing the "terrible Borgia," especially as it is well performed.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 8th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair and cool.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 77.
GOA.—Cloudy ; wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine ; N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN. —Fine. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

At 9 hours of the 9th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair, Southerly calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy, with prospect of rain. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool, N.W. light.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.E. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine, wind Easterly. Ther. 78 Bar. 30·12.
PAUMBEN.—Fine light, Northerly wind. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Cool and fair.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 7th February 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	„	4,680,442
Other Deposits	„	13,616,452
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	588,229
Rest	„	360,302
Rupees...		24,470,425

Assets.

Government Securities	Rs.	3,111,887
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	„	35,92,716
Credit Accounts on do. do.	„	761,793
Bills discounted	„	6,855,121
Dead Stock	„	346,038
Balances with Branches and Agents	„	1,901,697
Govt. Reserve.—		
Cash		680,442
Cash and Currency Notes	„	7,220,731
Rupees...		24,470,425

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN H. RYLAND,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results :—

A decrease in public Deposits of	1,809,043
An increase in other Deposits of	2,087,960
An increase in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of	13,943
An increase in the Rest of	35,216
An increase in Government Securities	1,857,122
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	272,180
A decrease on Credit accounts on Do. of	75,504
An increase in Bills Discounted of	426,431
An increase in Dead Stock of	3,265
A decrease in Balances with Branches and Agents of	93,530
A decrease in Government reserve of	1,809,043
An increase in cash and currency notes of	140,507

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

THE following are the remarks made by the Honorable A. D. Robertson, in dissenting from the principles of the Cotton Frauds Bill introduced by the Honorable M. H. Scott, on Wednesday last :—

I regret to have to dissent from the principles of this Bill. I am fully alive to the importance to this country of its Cotton trade, which it can alone permanently maintain by an improvement in the quality of the staple, and by greater cleanliness and care in the picking and packing of the cotton, and although I concur with my Hon'ble friend in the necessity for the adoption of some measures which shall ensure this result, yet I consider this Bill objectionable.

1st.—Because it must fail in attaining the objects it has in view without special machinery to check and supervise its working.

2nd.—Because for the proceedings it desires to render punishable, which have for their object deceit and fraud, these are already punishable by the laws at present on the Statute Book.

3rd.—Because no such extraordinary measures as are here proposed are found necessary to protect dealers in other articles of produce or goods—and

4th.—Because I believed the remedy for the evils of which the Honorable Mover and his brethren complain lies to a great extent in their own hands.

All such evils I maintain work or ought to work their own cure, for there is no principle in the economy of trade more certain in its operation than that prices adjust themselves to the supply of the demand both as regards quality and quantity.

But if the evils complained of do not work their own remedy there is then evidently some screw loose in the manner in which the trade is carried on, and the merchants clearly neglect to do what they themselves ought to do for their own protection against fraud, if they are defrauded.

Will the wine merchant or the opium merchant for instance purchase wine or opium without having it tasted by competent judges, and would the Hon'ble Mover purchase ungarbled coffee or seeds for garbled, or would he purchase piece goods or any other manufactured article except on sample, and if goods be not when delivered according to sample would he not return them or hold a survey upon them and have them sold for whatever they will fetch on account of the parties concerned, and why cannot the cotton merchant follow this course in respect to cotton ? I shall, I believe, be told that this is done, but that nevertheless the merchant is obliged to take whatever stuff he can get, and I believe that when our merchants here purchase and ship home dirty cotton they are quite aware of the extent to which the article is adulterated and dirty, and do not consider or allow themselves to be defrauded in the matter, but that owing to the excessive fluctuations in prices they are afraid to throw the article if not delivered according to sample back on the sellers hands, because if sold on his account he would probably receive a higher price than they have contracted with him for it.

Thus it will be seen that it is the interest of the merchants to take this stuff and that they are not defrauded. I therefore do not see how the Act as it now stands will effect the object in view, for the misdeeds of the up-country dealers are committed as openly as the transactions of the merchants themselves on the Bombay Green, and I venture to ask whether the parties whom it is the desire vainly to reach by this Bill are more culpable than the Bombay merchants, or whether these latter are not as guilty as the dealers of the Broach Collectorate in perpetuating the evils against which they complain—and ought not the remedy which is to be applied whatever it may be, be made in order to be effectual as applicable to the former as to the latter. I, however, would ask, whether we should not be unwise to reverse all recognized principles of Political economy and put into law such a peculiar and special enactment as this is.

There are I will admit some of its provisions judicious and useful, as for instance the compelling all places for the packing of cotton as well as all presses and screws to be licensed, and whilst I would be prepared to go so far as to make the wilful aduleration of cotton as also the offering for sale an adulterated article as unadulterated unlawful and punishable for this would apply to the great as well as the small traders, I nevertheless think that the true remedy for all that is complained of is to be found in the enactment of a set of laws (bye laws if I may so call them) for the cotton trade, which shall strengthen the dealers hands in effecting his purchases according to sample, and enable him speedily and in a simple manner to obtain a decision by competent Judges on the question of quality in cases of dispute and which decision shall be binding on both parties, and may be enforced by the levy of the difference in price between that agreed to be given for the sample and the estimated value of the cotton actually delivered. Here we would have the evil met by its corresponding and appropriate remedy, and as cheating would then be no longer a profitable business it would be abandoned. With respect to such offences as mixing foreign substances with cotton or putting in stones and dirt to add to its weight or wetting it, and exposing it to the night dews for the same purpose, these offences are all sufficiently met by the laws already on the statute book, viz. Regulation III. of 1829, Act XV. of 1851, and the chapter on Cheating in the Penal Code.

It has, however, been complained, that the first two of these laws are almost inoperative for it is next to impossible to obtain evidence against the person who actually commits the adulteration. it is therefore desired to make the offence one less difficult of proof, but I think it would be as reasonable to indict the merchants of Bombay for purchasing and shipping home cotton which they know to be dirty and adulterated as punish the dealers under the proposed law if the want of proof of a fraudulent motive is to be dispensed with, which I take to be the real object aimed at by this Bill.

If the act of adulteration is not to be treated simply as unlawful but as a fraud, the offence can, I think, be charged only against those who commit it, and if this be the case the existing laws go in this respect as far as we can desire.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—9TH FEB. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—The further enquiry into this case was resumed yesterday.

The following additional evidence was then taken.

Mr. Bickersteth, the Government solicitor, for the prosecution.

Mr. Judge defended the prisoner.

Mr. Henry Wickham, examined by Mr. Bickersteth, stated.—I am the superintendent of the Electric Telegraph, Bombay, and was so in 1860 and 1861. I know George Pectall. He was a probationer in the Electric Telegraph office at Bombay, until the eighth or tenth January 1861, and received pay up to the thirty-first December 1860. I discharged him after the eighth or tenth January in consequence of his repeated absences and his failing to go to Kurrachee when ordered. His absences were frequent after Christmas day and he was absent on Christmas day 1860. On the thirty-first December 1860, there was imperfect communication. The alleged course of that imperfect communication was reported to me. Pectall was absent at the time of the irregularity in the signalling. I was in the Bombay office on the fifteenth January 1861. Pectall was not then in the office. On that day the China mail telegram had been received, containing the quotation of the prices of opium, cotton, and other articles. That telegram was supposed to be the authentic telegram, which is sent by Government free of charge, and pasted outside the office for general information. That telegram was pasted outside the office. During the day we received other telegrams; possibly four or five, purporting to come from Galle. Those were sent out for delievery in the usual course of business, addressed to different persons. In the ordinary course of business, in the department, receipts are given, and ought to be given, before the message is delivered. Those receipts are kept in my charge, I am accountable for them.

Mr. Judge here objected to the receipt (marked D) being put in as evidence on the ground that the defendant's signature was not proved, and that it could not be evindence against the defendant.

Mr Bickersteth said that it was quite possible that he might not be able to prove the signature to be that of the prisoner.

The Magistrate considered that the receipt should be admitted, at the same time refusing to record Mr. Judge's objections.

Mr. Wickham continued.—This document D appears to be a receipt for a message No. 1732, sent out from the Government Telegraph office at Bombay to Nemchund Khemchund on the fifteenth January 1861. This C. appears to be a receipt for a message No. 1759 sent from the Government Telegraph office at Bombay to Nemchund Khemchund on the fifteenth January 1861. Those receipts have been among the records of the office in my charge until they were produced here. At the time the messages were received on the fifteenth January, I believed we were in communication with Belgaum, which is a station at which messages between Galle and Bombay are repeated. The Telegram that I supposed to be the public telegram received on the fifteenth January 1861, reached Bombay somewhere in the afternoon before four o'clock, and on the sixteenth January 1861, I ascertained that we were not in communication with Belgaum at the time that and the other telegrams were received. About nine o'clock in the evening of the fifteenth January there was a total interruption between Poona and Belgaum. The communication was restored between seven and eight o'clock next morning. On the evening of the sixteenth I received a message from Belgaum purporting to be a repetition of the telegram of the previous day. I was at the instrument at the time the message was received on the sixteenth, and I read it. And I can swear that, that message was not a repetition of the Commercial telegram received on the fifteenth, of which it purported to be a repetition. The quotations in the prices of opium were quite different. On comparing the prices of opium received on the fifteenth with the quotations of prices of opium received from China, I believe those quotations received in the message of sixteenth to be correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—We do not use the instruments at Colaba as recording instruments. The practice of using them as such except occasionally has ceased for three or four years. Pectall made various excuses and seemed to me to be shuffling about going to Kurrachee. I had not frequent cause to find fault with him for drunkenness during the time he was with me. The receipts are kept in a room reserved for them. If I require a certain receipt, people go in and bring it out to me. I would term it as a locked room. The key is kept with the assistant in charge of the Bombay office. Receipts kept in that room are receipts appertaining to the Bombay office. Sepoys and clerks are in the habit of going in. I can only speak, with reference to the commercial telegram received on the fifteenth. I did not read off any of the other telegrams. The assistant in charge of the Bombay office is accountable to me for the receipts in that room. I could not take upon myself to swear that none of the instruments were used as recording instruments on the fifteenth January 1861. The assistant in charge is accountable to the head of the Department. The receipts are sometimes delivered to the assistant in charge, and sometimes to a clerk. The despatching clerk is supposed to file all the receipts received during the month, at the end of the month, and put them in the receipt room. They are in the charge of the despatching clerk during the month.

Question by Mr. Judge.—When you say that you ascertained in the following day the sixteenth January 1861, that you were not in communication with Belgaum, when the China mail telegrams were received on the fifteenth January 1861, do you mean to say you were told so by messages you received on the sixteenth January ?

Answer by Mr. Wickham.—Yes, by a message direct to me. I was at the instrument when the answer came down. Whoever is the assistant on duty at the time the receipts are brought by the peons, may receive them or send the peon with them to the despatching clerk. The assistant in charge of the Bombay office either of the two assistants in charge of watches, or either of the two despatching clerks may have received the receipts; very probably one of the signallers might receive the receipts in the course of the business. There are six or seven signallers in each watch. After the receipts are given to the despatching clerks other persons can have access to them. I do not receive individually any quotations of the prices of opium from China, and I do not trade in opium. My knowledge of the China rates was derived from a China newspaper. I sought for a China paper, that was not sent to me by post.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of this case, until Friday next the thirteenth instant, at twelve o'clock, noon.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNGULD.)

For Enquiry of Damages.

Sheriffkhan Canjee *vs.* Cursetjee Hormusjee Butteewalla.

Causes for Trial.

34. Kessowjee Wagjee *vs.* Alexander Dewchar. (Part heard.)
39. Khemjee Doongersey *vs.* The Same.
42. John Graham & Co. *vs.* Hurbum Nursy.
44. Pallonjee Framjee *vs.* Meerza Ali Jan.
46. Premabhoy Hemabhoy *vs.* Abban Shaw Sabut Ali.
48. Chuttoorbhooj Nursey *vs.* Maneck Currumsey.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

For Judgment.

30. R. R. Calvert *vs.* J. Tanner.

Causes for Trial.

5. Ootumchund Maneckchund *vs.* Mathooradass Vussonjee. (Part heard.)
22. Toolseydass Sakulchund *vs.* Thucker Khatao Ludah.

S. COMPTON,
Prothonotary.

9th Feb., 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Monday, 9th February 1863.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Luximan Ballajee vs. Vunna Gowa and others.

RECOVERING DAMAGES.—The following novel adaptation of the *lex talionis* occasioned no little amusement in this Court on Saturday last. The plaintiff it seems had been summoned by the defendants to answer a claim made by them against him and others, but it appeared before coming to trial, the then plaintiffs withdrew his name. The following is the wording of the summons the plaintiff issued to recover damages for loss of time and *agitation* consequent upon his being brought to the Court.

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"For that you did falsely, maliciously and without cause, include the plaintiff as a co-defendant with others, whom he did not know, in a cause, No. 386 of 1863, brought by you in this court, which cause you subsequently recorded as settled, (as regarded him, individually) by reason of which illegal act the plaintiff was agitated and absented himself from his work since the service of the summons, upon evidence in support of his defence, and further absented himself the next day to represent the circumstances, to the judge on whose cause list the case was set down, and for money paid by him to the witnesses as their day's wages, whereby the plaintiff had sustained damages to the amount of eight rupees."

His Honor said that the summons was one of the most eccentrically worded he had ever seen, and it was out of his power to do anything for the plaintiff. His proper course was to have explained these things to the judge who tried the case, at the time of hearing. He must therefore nonsuit the plaintiff.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER HOSPITAL AT SURAT.

In a letter dated twenty-sixth February 1857, to Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, represented the necessity of a Public Hospital and Dispensary at Surat, and proposed to pay into the Treasury Rupees thirty thousand,—provided,

1st. That a large and substantial Hospital and Dispensary having an opthalmic ward, and with accommodation for different castes, be erected by Government.

2nd. That Government keep the Hospital in repair, and bear all the expences of food, clothing, medicine, &c.

3rd. That Government provide a medical officer (surgeon or assistant surgeon) whose whole time and attention should be exclusively devoted to the Hospital and dispensary, and

4th. That the inhabitants of Surat should not be invited to subscribe.

2. The above having been referred to the Medical Board, they reported that there were at Surat both a Civil Hospital and Dispensary, but that in consideration of the size and rising importance of the city, it appeared to them highly desirable that more extended means of Hospital relief should be afforded to its ninety thousand inhabitants, and with respect to the conditions attached to the offer made by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier the Board stated as follows:—

"It is not the province of the Medical Board to pronounce whether that sum is sufficient to erect a large substantial Hospital, agreeably to the first stipulation or not, nor have they any remark to make respecting the second proposition, which seems not unreasonable. With regard to the third they are not prepared to recommend that the exclusive services of a Commissioned Medical officer should be devoted to this charitable institution, which would seem to fall more naturally to the charge of a selected sub-assistant surgeon, agreeably to article 7 Section XXI. of the Medical regulations, and with respect to the last condition the Medical Board refrain from offering any remark further than it must have been penned in ignorance of the liberality of certain inhabitants of Surat before alluded to."

The Medical Board refer to a promise made in 1856 to the agent for the Right Honorable the Governor at Surat, by a few influential persons at Surat, to contribute rupees nineteen thousand towards the erection of a public dispensary.

3. By Government letter No. 1132 dated seventh May 1857, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier was informed that the subject of establishing a new Hospital and Dispensary at Surat had already engaged the attention of the local authorities and the Medical Board, that a promise of subscriptions to the extent of nineteen thousand rupees towards carrying out the object in view had been obtained from a few influential persons at Surat, that Government would be glad that the munificent donation of rupees thirty thousand offered by him could be also devoted to the same purpose, and that Government were prepared therefore to accept his donation, on the following conditions.

1st. That Government shall assign the whole of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier's donation to the erection of a substantial Hospital and Dispensary having an opthalmic ward and accommodation for different castes.

2nd. That after the erection of a building for the purposes above described Government shall keep the same in repair.

3rd. That of the expenses of food, clothing, medicine, &c. Government shall bear such portion as cannot be defrayed out of the income derived from the invested donations, and subsequent occasional subscriptions of the inhabitants of Surat.

4th. On the twenty-first June 1858 the Agent for the Right Honorable the Governor at Surat, brought to the notice of Government that Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier was willing to increase his offer of rupees thirty thousand to forty thousand on the conditions that neither now nor at any future period, any contributions be received towards the construction and maintenance of the hospital; Government undertaking the last alone, assisted by the income derived from the balance of rupees forty thousand, after constructing the hospital, and which was to be invested as an endowment. Subsequently Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier increased his donation to rupees forty-five thousand.

5th. The Director General of the Medical Department reported on the sixth July 1858, in reply to a reference made to him, that under the terms proposed he could see no objection to the liberal offer of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier being accepted, and suggested that the site of the Hospital be carefully selected in the centre of the city of Surat, with open space around it if possible, so that every facility might be given to the poor of Surat, who might probably not become such ready applicants if the site chosen was outside the city, and at distance from their houses.

6 A site having been selected the Superintending Engineer Northern Circle was on second November 1860, requested to submit a design and estimate for a Hospital at Surat to contain seventy patients.

With his memorandum No. 1085 dated sixteenth May 1861, the Superintending Engineer Northern Circle, forwarded plans, and estimate amounting to rupees thirty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty for constructing the Cowasjee Jehanghier Hospital at Surat.

The Principal Inspector General Medical Department, to whom the plan and estimate were forwarded approved of them.

The estimate amounting to rupees thirty-eight thousand six hundred and twenty, was approved by Government, and orders were conveyed on the twenty-fifth July 1861 to commence the building, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangheer having previously paid into the Government Treasury rupees forty five thousand. The estimate above referred to was subsequently increased to rupees thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and twenty, in consequence of the addition of a porch ordered by Government rupees one thousand and one hundred. It did not provide for outbuildings, plans, and estimates for which, the latter amounting to rupees five thousand two hundred and twenty-four, were submitted by the Superintending Engineer Northern Circle on twenty-first November 1861; Government sanction was conveyed to the latter on thirteenth December 1861. The building was proceeded with, and the first intimation of any probable excess on the sum estimated was made to Government, and the chief engineer in the end of November 1862, when it was reported that the excess would amount to twenty per cent.

The total probable excess on the main building was reported at rupees ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and that on the out buildings at rupees one thousand one hundred and twenty-six, total rupees twelve thousand and nine. Mr. Woodhouse, the executive Engineer's explanations were generally insufficiency of the rates in the original estimate, and increased cost of labour and materials in the vicinity of railway works.

With his Memorandum No. 208, dated the fourteenth January, General Scott, handed up two letters from the Superintending Engineer, forwarding estimates amounting to respectively to rupees seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two, and one thousand four hundred and thirty-six, the former for an enclosure wall to the Hospital (a work considered to be highly desirable) and the latter for a clock tower which had been specially called for by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier.

On receipt of these communications, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier was informed on the twentieth January (vide Government letter No. 97) of the additional amount rupees eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-three required to complete the Hospital and outhouses, and he was requested to state whether he would agree to defray half of the excess the other half being borne by Government. He was also informed of the amount required for the clock tower and enclosure wall.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in his reply dated twentieth January thanked Government for their offer to pay a moiety of the additional amount, but declined availing himself of it, as he wished the Hospital to be constructed at his sole expense. He therefore forwarded a cheque for rupees twenty one thousand and forty-two, being the further sum required for completing the Hospital and outhouses, and for the construction of the clock tower and enclosure wall.

On this communication the following resolution was passed by Government under date the thirty-first January 1863:

"The best thanks of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir for his munificient liberality.

2. "The cheque should be forwarded to the Chief Engineer at the Presidency with a request that he will issue immediate instructions for the vigorous prosecution and early completion of the Hospital, its outhouses, &c.

3. "The Chief Engineer should be directed to prepare an abstract of all the expenditure on this building, which after it has been audited, should be forwarded for the information of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier.

4. "The Governor in Council directs that a tablet be placed inside the Hospital to record the name of the founder, the inscription being previously submitted for the approval of Government.

5. "The proceedings of Government should be reported to the Secretary of State for India.

H. Rivers, Lieut.-Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

AMERICA.

(From the Home News, Jan. 10.)

We have intelligence from New York to the 27th December. The most important part of it is that which relates to the President's emancipation proclamation. Considerable discussion seems to have been going forward as to whether Mr. Lincoln would issue the promised notification on the 1st January. The Republicans are reported to have declared that he must do so, while the Democrats affirmed that he would take more time to consider the matter. It was a very general opinion that the proclamation would be issued on the 1st January, exempting from its provisions Delaware, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, portions of Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, and Tennessee. Meantime, Jefferson Davis has issued a retaliatory, proclamation, to the effect that General Butler, or any of his commissioned officers, if captured, shall be delivered to the States where they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of those States. A similar course is threatened in respect of commissioned officers commanding slaves. They are to be delivered to the authorities of the States where they may be captured.

No change had taken place in the position of the armies on the Rappahannock. The Confederates, having destroyed the railway at Winchester, had evacuated that place, which was occupied by the Federals. In the South-West the Confederates were pushing forward. They are reported to have captured Holly Spring, Mississippi, with large quantities of Federal supplies, and to have burned Union City in the rear of Gen. Rosencranz. They were advancing on Columbus in great force, but the Federal commander had expressed his conviction that he could hold the place. They were supposed to meditate an attack on Gen. Rosencranz; and General Grant, who is engaged in an expedition against Jackson and Vicksburg, was reported to be well-nigh surrounded by them. In Arkansas the Federals had destroyed the salt works at Yellville. The Banks expedition had been seen entering the Gulf.

Other items of news inform us that President Lincoln was expected to veto the bill for the admission of Virginia as a new State. The *New York Herald* had urged Governor Seymour when he came into office to call a convention of loyal States and issue an invitation to the rebellious States to join it, in order to establish peace upon the basis of the United States' constitution.

It has been discovered that great frauds have been committed on the Federal government in respect of the army contracts.

The decision of the attorney-general has established the right of negroes to become citizens of the United States under the constitution.

The disaster sustained by the Federal arms at Fredericksburg has now been inquired into by the permanent committee on the conduct of the war, and the various causes which led to the defeat have been explained by half-a-dozen generals. The 'Globe' supplies a clear and impartial review of the conclusions which may be held to have been established:—

Burnside, Sumner, Hooker, Franklin, Woodbury have been examined, and there really does appear to have been some plain speaking. General Burnside was frankness itself. He did not disguise the fact that he considered himself unfit to command so large an army. He did not hesitate to say that M'Clellan was the better soldier. He did not hide from the committee the fact that he scarcely had a will of his own and that he constantly yielded to the opinions of others. Nevertheless, he gallantly took upon himself the whole responsibility of the movement on Fredericksburg and of the daring attempt to carry the Confederate position. He was opposed to the retreat across the river without making one more effort, but again he yielded to the advice of his generals. This candour is very creditable to the general, but it does not tell well for those who keep at the head of an army a man who cannot rely on his own judgment, and who does not command the confidence of his subordinates. The story of the brief campaign, as it appears in the evidence of the generals, shows that the movement on Fredericksburg was not so foolish a design as some would have it appear to be. We know that the Confederates thought it possible that Burnside would try that road, but had all the details of the Federal plan been carried out the Confederates must have been surprised. The plan of M'Clellan was to advance upon Culpepper. To this it was objected that the movement would carry the army too far from its supplies and leave General Jackson too inconveniently near the Federal flank and rear. Therefore it was determined to march rapidly upon Fredericksburg, cross the river, and occupy the heights to the south. To enable the leading corps to effect this, pontoons and stores were ordered to be sent at once from Washington to Acquia Creek, and they were to meet general Sumner on his arrival at Falmouth, and thus enable him to cross at once. The army was put in motion. Sumner arrived; there were few Confederates on the other bank; but the pontoons had not come. The other corps of the army came up; still there were no pontoons. Something worse had happened; for the Confederates had reached Fredericksburg and had occupied the line of heights which the Federal commander had hoped to seize by a rapid movement. Inexcusable negligence at Washington had kept back the pontoons until the two armies had assembled on either side of the Rappahannock. So far Burnside had been foiled. Had the arrival of the pontoons been simultaneous with the appearance of Sumner, there can be no doubt but that his corps would have secured the fatal hills, and have given another turn to the campaign. What, under the circumstances should be done? This was the question General Burnside had to answer. He was a long time making up his mind. The Confederates had come up. They were in force, not only on the heights south of Fredericksburg, but they had detachments down the river watching the points of passage. Gen. Burnside having determined that "something must be done," debated whether he should cross at Fredericksburg or some miles below the town. He decided to cross at Fredericksburg, because he calculated that he would not be expected there, and would have time to drive a wedge through the centre of the Confederate lines before General Lee could concentrate his army. That this calculation rested on an unsound basis we now know. The Federal movements were watched closely, and the Confederate troops detached down the right bank counter-marched, as soon as they found that no serious diversion was intended on that side. When Burnside threw his army over the river, only one Confederate brigade was still at any distance, and this brigade joined in time to take part in the battle from the beginning. Thus General Burnside's plans were frustrated once more. But he pursued them nevertheless, either because he was ignorant of the concentration of the enemy, or because he hoped to succeed in spite of adverse fortune. That battle ensued which we have already described. There is little to alter in the accounts already published. There was an absence of military skill in the conduct of the battle. It does not require any brains to hurl masses of divisions in succession upon a formidable position defended by courageous men. That is the simplest and least effective mode of fighting. General Burnside could only have hoped to succeed by overthrowing the right of the Confederates. That was manifestly their weak place, and they showed they were aware of it by intrusting its defence to General Jackson. There does not appear to have been any necessity for the attack on the left and centre until the more decisive attack had succeeded. Yet General Burnside not only sent his troops in columns against the left and centre, exposing them to a storm of cannon shot and musketry at the outset, but he failed to strengthen his own left at the decisive point. General Franklin, who commanded on the left, says he failed because he had not troops enough. And he was right, for positions so strong as those occupied by the Confederates, can only be pierced at any given point by directing upon it overwhelming numbers. "It is my opinion," said General Franklin, "that if, instead of making two attacks, our whole available force had been concentrated on our left, and the real attack had been made there, and merely a feint upon the right, we might have carried the heights." The available troops were Hooker's reserve. General Burnside did not lack troops; he lacked the skill to use them. We are inclined to agree with General Franklin. At any rate, there was nothing decisive to be gained even by a successful attack upon the Confederate left. All the lives lost there were wasted. The battle of the 13th is remarkable in a military point of view for nothing but the gallant behaviour of the Federal soldiers, and after this fight nobody will believe in any excuses for failure reflecting on the courage of the troops. It is plain that neither General Burnside nor his officers sufficiently reconnoitred the ground to understand thoroughly the serious character of the task before them, and hence there could be no display of effective generalship. General Burnside consented to abstain from a further attack, and to retreat at the instance of his officers. General Sumner wished to hold the town, and there really seems no reason why it should not have been held, if merely to keep up a bold front: but General Burnside, leaning again to the opinion of the majority, would not consent. In short, his conduct throughout the campaign shows that he had no hold upon his army, did not command the confidence of his generals, and acted rather as the speaker of a military parliament than as a general-in-chief. It follows from these revelations that the original plan, so far as it related to the passage of the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg, was a good one; and that it failed solely because the War Department neglected to send pontoons in time; but that the subsequent plans of the general were poor and feeble, and made him an easy prey to the Confederates. No competent general has yet arisen in the Federal States, and we doubt whether the ultra-Democratic institutions of those States are exactly the soil suitable for growth of military genius, even of the lowest order. Moderately able soldiers may be produced, but no great captain. The institutions of the country give power and distinction to men very little superior to their constituents in intellectual capacity, and it is not in the nature of things that the army of a country should be, as a rule, better officered than the civil service. General Burnside's evidence shows that, even in the application of the principles of warfare, the leader carries out the opinion of a sort of military caucus, whereas, a general, above all men, should be a dictator.

General Burnside has addressed the following letter respecting the battle of Fredericksburg to General Halleck. General Burnside takes, it will be seen, the whole responsibility of the attack and its failure upon himself:—

General,—I have the honour to offer the following reasons for moving the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's. During my preparations for crossing at the place I had first selected I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defences in front, and also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg; and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crest, in the rear of the town, in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favour. To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road lately made by the enemy for purposes of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest. How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy 24 hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near success. Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry—after which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, without the loss of men or property. As the day broke our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade. Not the least demoralisation or disorganisation existed. To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of thus recrossing the river in the face of the enemy I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage, and endurance shown by them were never exceeded, and would have carried the points had it been possible. To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathies; but for the wounded, I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfortable and final recovery. The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War, and yourself, and that you left the whole movement in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me responsible. I will visit you very soon, and give you more definite information, and finally, will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand division corps and my general and staff departments of the army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty co-operation. I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, secretary, and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you. Our killed amounts to 1152, our wounded to about 9000, and our prisoners to about 700, which last have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us. The wounded were all removed to this side of the river, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried under a flag of truce. The surgeons report a much larger proportion of slight wounds than usual, 1632 only being treated in hospitals. I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition. Thanking the government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. Burnside,
Major-General Commanding the army of the Potomac.

The following remarks upon the battle are taken from a Southern paper, the *Richmond Dispatch*, of December 16:—

The battle of Saturday, taking into consideration the number of men engaged, the quantity of artillery and other engines of war employed, the valour of the combatants and the skill of the generals, was probably the greatest battle ever fought on this continent. It was fought by nearly 200,000 men and several hundred pieces of artillery. It was contested for 10 hours. It resulted in a complete victory to the Confederate forces. We say complete, because, although the enemy's force was not annihilated—killed, captured, or dispersed—the failure was entirely owing to the near neighbourhood of their strongholds, to which they fled when they found themselves unable to face our forces any longer in the field. Had the battle been fought 20 miles this side of the Rappahannock river, there would have been such a rout as the world did not witness in the 46 years that elapsed between the battle of Waterloo and the first battle of Manassas. As it was, it has proved to the Yankees that no superiority of numbers or of preparation can avail them in a pitched battle with the forces of the Confederacy—a truth so patent and so often exemplified, that we believe they are the only people on earth who venture to deny it. Our loss has been heavy, but bears no comparison whatever to that of the enemy. We have to regret about 2500 killed, wounded and missing, while according to the report of those best skilled in making estimate of this description, their loss does not certainly fall short of 10,000, and in all probability greatly exceeds it. This will not be regarded as at all improbable when we take into consideration the relative position of the opposing armies. The Confederates were on the heights, which rendered them less accessible to cannon. The Yankees were in the low grounds, subjected to a murderous fire of artillery and musketry as they advanced. Every shot told, and those who witnessed it say that the slaughter was awful beyond anything yet witnessed in the war. General Longstreet succeeded in getting possession of a long stone wall on the outskirts of Fredericksburg, and in placing a whole division behind it. The Yankees, with more boldness than they usually exhibit on such occasions, attempted to get possession of it. They were repulsed with unparalleled slaughter in every attempt, and at last broke and fled in confusion. The Yankees, we presume, will wait for the arrival of Sigel's corps before they try their luck again. What may be the strength of this body we have no means of determining, but we feel convinced that it is not sufficiently great to alter the result, and that, if after its arrival another attack shall be hazarded, the end will be the same. The general hope is here that the trial will be made, so confident are all in the valour of our army and the consummate skill of its great leader. It seems to be doubted whether General Lee permitted the enemy to come over, or whether he could have prevented it had he tried. It seems to us that he had every reason to wish them to come over. He had selected this field of battle, and had thoroughly studied it, as Napoleon had done the field of Austerlitz, when he fell back 30 miles to draw his enemy to it, and as Wellington is said to have done at Waterloo. He had an army full of confidence in themselves and in him. The disparity of force was not so great as to render victory at all improbable when the composition of the two armies and the animating spirit of each are taken into consideration. If they were determined to pass he could hardly have prevented them, since they had possession of the heights on the Stafford side, and had crowned them with innumerable batteries. What may have been his motives it is impossible for us, of course, to say; but we understand one of his officers, very high in rank, expressed himself in strong terms anxious, above all things, for them to come over and try their fortunes on the very ground which was the theatre of the battle several weeks ago. This is the tenth pitched battle in which General Lee has commanded within less than six months, and in all of them he has been victorious. No other campaign except that of Italy in 1796, and that of France in 1814, presents such a result. Our people are cheered by the reflection that their armies are commanded by two generals who have no rival in the art of war—Lee on the Rappahannock, and Johnston in the South-west. They are as superior to the Yankee generals in every quality that constitutes the military chief as the soldiers they lead are to the thieves and cut-throats that Lincoln has sent to subjugate them.

The *Quebec Mercury* prints the following extract from a letter by a Canadian Surgeon in the Federal army to a relative in Montreal, dated from Burnside's head-quarters on the 14th December. It will be seen that this extract gives a very different account of the late battle from that furnished from other sources:—

Being attached for the time to head-quarters, with nothing to do but to watch the progress of the fight from the gallery of the Phillip's Mansion, which commands a view of nearly the whole field of operations on the other side of the river, I had as good a sight of the battle after the fog lifted about noon as from a box seat of a theatre. At intervals the clouds of smoke obscured the scene, but again they rolled off, and a grand panorama of the fight was exhibited. The battle on our side was a cornival of cowardice. Whatever the newspapers say, the highest officers here do not pretend to conceal that the Union troops never fought so badly. After they had once got within point blank range of the enemy's fire, nothing could induce them to advance. Fredericksburg was filled with stragglers in thousands before the engagement had commenced, and this went on all day, until before night more than half the army had disbanded, and was skulking and plundering about the town. Including the reserves, which went into action late in the afternoon, the Union force engaged was not less than 200,000. I do not think, from all that I can learn, the killed and wounded will reach 6,000, and should not be surprised to learn they are not more than 4,000. The position of the enemy, although good, was not exceedingly strong and so wide spread that it was liable to be cut in half. It was not to be compared to that held by the Russians at the Alma, which the allies forced with so little difficulty; and I am satisfied that a European army of one-fourth the Federal force would have carried it with a single rush. But our men would not fight; when the columns were got within range, they halted, began firing, every man on his own hook, became confused, and fell back in a perfect mob to be re-formed. Seen from a distance, the attacking columns looked like so many street mobs, on which the police had made a sudden attack; a convulsion seemed to shake each in its turn, it opened out apparently with a desperate resolve to form line and advance and then came a regular *sauve qui peut*, and every man ran for cover to the rear, as though the devil were after him. Then the jeering yells of the Confederates would ring out above the dull booming of the cannon and the pattering of musketry, and springing up from behind fences and rifle pits the dark, grey line would advance at a run, and pour crushing volleys into the flying rout I don't believe on the Confederate left and centre that our troops got within 150 yards of the advanced defences; and it is certain very few of our wounded were too near to the enemy's line to be carried off. On the right the fighting is said to have been better. The greater part of the loss on our side was among the skulkers in the streets of Fredericksburg. We took and lost some prisoners on our left, but on no other part of the field were the two armies sufficiently near to each other to make captives. The greater part of our dead have been left where they fell, but arrangements have been made by flag of truce to bury them. It is whispered, however, that it has been resolved to retire the army to this side of the river, General Burnside being satisfied it is useless to make another attack on the Confederate position with such troops. The material of the army is worse now than ever it was; a battle is the single for "skedaddle" among the conscripts, substitutes, and bounty volunteers, and a disaster in any other position would lead to dissolution. But for the guards at the bridge-heads yesterday, tens of thousands of skulkers would be by this time well on their way to Washington. Nothing is known of the enemy's loss beyond the statement of one of Lee's Officers, who came in with a flag and permission for us to bury our dead in front of his lines, that it is very small. This would naturally be the case from his troops being under cover of rifle-pits, earth-works, and woods, and the rolling nature of their position allowing them to be concealed, where neither rifle nor cannon could reach them. The weather is as cold as November with you; ice forms every night, and does not disappear during the day; the roads are very bad, and in consequence the distribution of provisions irregular. There is a general talk of winter quarters, and a general hope that the campaign is ended until spring. All day long the cars have been bringing up ammunition for the batteries on this side from Acquia Landing, the firing last week having exhausted the magazines. A good many of the wounded have been brought across the river, and the hospital arrangements being bad, as usual, arrangements are being made to forward all that can be moved to Washington.

In a recent letter the New York correspondent of the *Times* speaks of the part which some of the preachers of New York and New England have played in the war:—

The Episcopalian and Roman Catholic clergy have not fanned the flames of dissension, but have for the most part confined themselves to their proper function—the cure of souls. Not so the Puritans and ultra-Evangelicals, of whom the Rev. Dr. Cheever, the Rev. Mr. Beecher, and the Rev. Dr. Tyng are the types. These gentlemen have made themselves political partizans, converted their pulpits into arenas of strife, and angled for the applause and sometimes caught the hissis of their congregations, as playactors do with their audiences. Not contented with their own liberty, and with the absence of slavery in the North, they have sought to enforce their own ideas upon a different people, living in a different state of society—not by the influence of persuasion, but by the aid of the sword, the rifle, and the torch. They have been intolerant, persecuting, rabid, and relentless. They have evinced the spirit of Mahomet and the Caliph Omar, and of their own Puritanic ancestors who burned witches in Salem. Were they priests of Rome they would be Jesuits and Grand Inquisitors, and had they lived in Spain in the days when the *auto da fe* was a recognised institution they would have burned heretics for the glory of God and the advancement of truth with all the zeal and gusto of their prototypes and predecessors. Many of them hold slavery, intemperance, and the consumption of animal food to be equally sinful in the sight of heaven, and invoke the aid of the civil magistrate to free the negroes and to prohibit the sale of alcohol, if not of mutton chops. They hold to be their duty to God and to man to be intolerant of that which they believe to be pernicious to the body and hurtful to the soul; and in the execution of that supposed duty preach doctrines which not only tend to prolong and embitter the war in which their country is engaged, but to destroy all liberty whatsoever, except such as they may be graciously pleased to concede to an oppressed people. The Rev. Dr. Tyng declared on Thanksgiving-day from his pulpit that it was not merely the duty of the clergy to restrain "but to uproot the crimes of the wicked," and among the crimes of the wicked he enumerated the holding of negroes in bondage and the sale or use of alcoholic liquors, both of which crimes were to be "uprooted," not by the tongue of the zealous preacher, but by the sword of the civil magistrate, urged into action by the dictation of the priest. He did not explain how the sword of the civil magistrate could be properly employed in punishing acts recognised to be legal and constitutional by the very same law which appointed the civil magistrate and allowed liberty of conscience and of worship to all men, but simply notified that if he, and such as he, had the power, they would usurp the functions of the Executive and establish a theocracy upon the ruins of the republic. On Sunday last Dr. Cheever, commenting upon the disaster at Fredericksburg in the church of the Puritans, declaimed against the folly of intrusting the war power to military men, and stated that if Congress, acting as Dr. Cheever would have had it act, had passed a decree of universal emancipation, all the defeats of the Federal arms would have been converted into victories. Because this had not been done by Congress the wrath of God was upon the Northern people, and would continue to be upon it. War, he added, was a beneficent power in proportion to its destructiveness. And as for the policy of not inciting slaves to insurrection, he laughed it to scorn. The mischief done by New England clergymen of this stamp, in originally exasperating the Southern people, and in continuing to inflame sectional animosities in the North, has begun to excite the notice and the anger of all who really love liberty, and who object, as men of English blood and extraction are generally found to do, to no form of tyranny and domination so greatly and so abhorrently as to the tyranny and domination of priests, and has led to the proposal, far more serious than it appears, to reconstruct the Union without including the Puritanic States. In alluding to this subject at the anniversary meeting of the New England Puritans last night, the Rev. Mr. Beecher said, according to the report in this morning's 'Herald':—"He understood that an effort was to be made to placate the South to induce the rebels to lay down their arms, by our setting the example, and to have the West Pennsylvania and New York come in, and New England left out in the cold. He defied them to keep her out. New England was the pickpocket of the globe—the picklock of the world. She could go where air could go; she could fly where birds could fly; she would be found where the seasons could travel. Did they think that by geographical and political lines they could keep New England at home? Why New England would vex them more by the printing press after she was separated from them than she had ever done before. There should be a murrain of it. Did they think they could keep New England's daughters from being fair, and would they have a league and covenant that Southern and Western men should not love them? If they would not allow New England to regenerate the rest of the country by her religion she would immediately marry her daughters to them, and do it by the original process of—[Mr. Beecher dropped his voice to a whisper, so as not to be heard by the score or two of ladies just behind him, and amid a general outburst of laughter repeated the word 'regeneration,' without the first syllable.]" The phrase "pickpocket of the globe," though apt enough to describe the New England contractors, who have grown enormously rich out of the profits and plunders of the war, was probably a *lapsus linguæ*; but what is to be said of the modesty of the proposal that New England should regenerate the rest of the Union by her religion—i.e., her Puritanism, or of the vulgar indecency of the joke with which the irreverend gentleman concluded his speech—if it be not in congratulation of America,—that though it have many Tyngs it has but one Beecher?

The Confederates continue to obtain military stores and provisions to an extent which appears quite astonishing. As the 'Times' in a recent leader observes:—

The Southern army has no superfluity of rations or luxury of clothing; but it has stores enough for existence, and the troops are armed to efficiency as soldiers. It is evident that the blockade is not complete. Cargoes are run upon the coast and find their way to Richmond and Charleston so frequently as to make the sales by auction a regular item of the newspaper advertisements. The announcements are generally "of such goods as we now get through the blockade." There is no secrecy observed, accept as to the places of landing. Prices are high, for a pound of candles costs 4s., and a sixpenny tooth-brush commands a dollar. But the community is not wholly cut off from the outer world. There is more mystery as to exports, but some amount of business is quietly done. We hear of agents in Richmond buying tobacco on European account. Foreign speculators also invest in cotton, and against these cargoes it is believed the Southern government draws for funds. There are also reported purchases of Confederate Bonds, which render the possession of the sinews of war by the South not so inexplicable as it has appeared. Of the scarcity of provisions in the Southern towns the descriptions given in the North are both true and not true. There have been short supplies but the inconvenience is not caused by actual dearth. It is a result of interrupted communications, and the derangement of the machinery of distribution. Artificial scarcity has thus been produced in localities surrounded by abundance. The same thing would happen in any European city if the railroads were broken up, or used exclusively for the service of an army. There is at this moment a scarcity of provisions in St. Petersburg, because nature has not laid down the usual winter road of snow. The railway lines of the South have been under the control of the government during the war, and while the trains were carrying supplies for the troops the citizens of the towns have undergone many privations. But there is no other evidence that the Confederacy will be crippled in its means of continuing the war for another year. The greatest deficiency under which its armies suffer appears to be the want of shoes and good clothing. The contrast between the 11,000 Federal prisoners taken at Harper's Ferry and their captors is described as having been most striking in all externals. The well fed and perfectly booted Northerners could scarcely believe that men could march and fight in such ragged array.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the request of the committee of ways and means, has prepared and sent them a bill embodying his views. The first section gives authority to raise 300,000,000 dollars for the service of the current year, and 600,000,000 dollars for the next fiscal year, and to raise these sums in any of the modes heretofore sanctioned by Congress, as public exigencies may require. The modes include the issue of 6 per cent. bonds, 7.30 bonds, 7 per cent. bonds, or bonds, bearing less rates of interest and also the issue of small notes bearing 3.65 per cent, interest, and legal tender notes bearing no interest. The secretary, in his letter to the committee, expresses a strong desire to have the limits as to the modes of providing funds, and the amounts to be provided in each mode, defined as precisely as possible by Congress. The remaining sections authorise the formation of banking associations to issue notes furnished by the United States, alike in form, and secured alike by United States bonds, but payable on demand primarily by the issuing associations. The bill, in its main features is the same as introduced by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, during the last session. In his letter the secretary expresses his profound sense of the importance of this measure to the negotiation of loans, to the collection of internal revenue, and the security of the people against the evils of an enormous unredeemable paper money circulation.

Mr. Seward had replied as follows to an invitation to attend a festive gathering:—

Department of State, Washington, Dec. 23.
To James W. Forbes, James L. Woodward, and Robert J. Hunter, New York.

Gentlemen,—I received only at this time your kind letter of the 16th inst., inviting me to meet the Sons of Orange and Sullivan at the anniversary celebration in New York this evening. Thus far, although electricity consents to convey our thoughts, yet it absolutely refuses to go into competition with steam in carrying either passengers or freight—of course I cannot come. Nevertheless, for every son of Orange or of Sullivan who may be with you, and who is loyal to his country in this her hour of danger, I send my hearty greeting. There ought to be no one of them who is disloyal. For what did the Almighty cast the blue mountains amid the green valleys of Southern New York but to form a cradle for freemen, vigorous—physically, intellectually, and morally vigorous? Men thus constituted, if they are forced into a war for the defence of freedom and their country, will demand that that war, which is on their part so just shall be prosecuted with vigour. While many things are important to that end which they may not be able to effect, there is one indispensable thing which they can do, namely—they can and must unite sons of Orange with sons of Erie, sons of New York with sons of Massachusetts, sons of Missouri and sons of California—brothers in fact as they are in name—as inseparable members of the American Republic.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

William H. Seward.

The New York *Tribune* says that African soldiers would be employed to guard the banks of the Mississippi, garrison the forts below New Orleans and on the coast, and to enforce the proclamation of freedom to their brethren.

Rumours were current at St. Louis on December 26th of an intended insurrection of negroes in Missouri.

The *Chattanooga Rebel* publishes a glowing account of the enthusiastic reception given to President Davis in the course of his tour in the West. The following passage occurs in it:—

A live President is still something of a curiosity in Tennessee; notwithstanding she has been visited by many, and her own sacred soil is to-day the resting-place of a Jackson and a Polk. It may not be out of place here to attempt a description of the *personnel* of so important a personage as the President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Davis is a man rather above the middle stature; of slight but well-proportioned figure; features decidedly handsome for a middle-aged gentleman, and wearing a perpetual expression of good humour; of exceedingly pleasing address and graceful manners, and not without a certain senatorial dignity which sits well upon him. His head is slightly sprinkled with gray and his whiskers are gray, yet he is a younger man in appearance and in feelings than we had conceived him to be; his voice soft and persuasive, yet distinct and full-toned, and he is in the habit of speaking occasionally an exceedingly good thing in a most quiet, accidental sort of way. His dress was plain and unassuming, and his baggage limited to a single leathern valise, with the initials "J. D." marked upon the side. Attended by one body servant alone his mode of travel was without ostentation or parade, and I could not help contrasting the President of the young Confederacy, travelling securely as a citizen and incognito from one extremity of his native Southern land to the other without even so much as a bodyguard, with the miserable despot of Abolitiondom caracoling through the streets of Washington with a file of armed dragoons each side of his coach of state, and in constant apprehension of the assassin's dagger in his own capital. The President seemed much interested in the wild mountain scenery along the route, and his occasional allusions to the various scenes and objects of historical interest proved his familiarity with the geography of Tennessee to be equal to his cultivated appreciation of the beauty of her mountains and streams. He expressed himself as much satisfied with the general appearance of the country. His reception of his fellow citizens of Tennessee at the different stations was exceedingly cordial and hearty, and crowds of soldiers and citizens gathered around the window of the carriage where he sat whenever the train stopped, and proved conclusively how impossible a thing it is for a great man to travel incognito through as inquisitive a country as ours.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writing on the 20th December, alludes to the critical position of the Federals under General Grant:—

Your readers would be astounded with the announcement that the rebels had made their appearance between Humboldt and Jackson, thus threatening our rear, and temporarily cutting off the communication with the army of General Grant. Such is the fact, and should not have surprised us. It is, however, a matter of more wonder that all this should have been accomplished without being anticipated and met by our troops. The state of affairs, as nearly as it can be ascertained from Columbus, is this:—A force of cavalry, some say a mere guerilla party, others an army of 15,000, has succeeded in cutting the telegraph wire south of Humboldt, burning a bridge on the railroad, and causing a very general panic throughout the section of country between there and Jackson. There is a very easy solution of this affair. General Morgan, of the rebel cavalry, after the capture of our forces at Hartsville, Tennessee, was next heard of in the vicinity of Columbia; next we hear rumours of an advance on Fort Donnelson, and finally they approach Jackson, having in the mean time crossed the Tennessee river. Jackson is a fortified position, garrisoned by a considerable force of troops. Cotton bales, of which there was an abundant store, were, we understand, being transformed into barricades. A very considerable opposition may be expected if Morgan should attempt to seize the place. General Grant's forces have not as yet refused to fight, and fight nobly whenever they have been attacked. General Davies, whose command fought so nobly at the last battle of Corinth, is in command of Columbus, and new troops are daily pouring into that town. An offensive movement from the direction of La Grange and Columbus may soon be expected against the invaders. The only means left in our hands is, however, to chase them beyond the river with infantry in light marching order. Cavalry we have not enough of. The Tennessee is rising, and must, if watched, prove a serious obstacle to Morgan's return. Our particular weakness at this time is, that any point of the road above or below may be suddenly attacked and destroyed. It must not be supposed that this raid will produce any derangement of the plans of General Grant; it is, in fact, hardly worth his notice. There will be no turning of his whole army back. It will, for a few days, cause some delay in getting supplies to the front. Luckily we are not entirely dependent upon that line. In a pinch, provisions can be taken, either from Memphis or Friar's point, to the army overland. The roads are bad, and this fact leads us to another conclusion, which should have been reached long before. The line of communication is too long. From Columbus to Oxford is 200 miles; to Grenada 240. This is, in point of time, convenient; it is accomplished by the telegraph. It costs thousands to guard its entire length, but it enables us more firmly to hold the territory, and above all, it is a grand avenue for the procuring of cotton; but it is too long. History seldom records so large an army hanging to its support by so long and slender a thread. The obvious way out is, to finish the road from Memphis to Grenada, and thus shorten the line of land communication by 140 miles. Of the river we have absolute control.

[Later accounts show that the movement towards Jackson was a feint to divert attention from Holly Springs, which was seized by the Confederates, the Union forces being dispersed or destroyed, and the government property burnt.]

The Helena, Arkansas, correspondent of the *New York Times* asserts that the Federal General Hovey had been selling captured negroes to the planters in exchange for cotton.

In reference to the defences of Mobile, the *Tribune* of that city states that there was a settled determination to defend it to the last and direst extremity. The scenes of New Orleans and Galveston would never be re-enacted there. Day after day the work of defence proceeded.

The *Richmond Inquirer* of the 20th December contains an article criticising the movements of General Burnside, and representing the impossibility of the Union army of the Potomac reaching Richmond by way of Fredericksburg. It says:—

Should it cross and compel General Lee to retreat, it will have the passage of our rivers—the Mattapony, South Anna, North Anna, and Chickahominy—to effect before it reaches Richmond, and a line of 80 miles to defend and keep open in its rear. At any season of the year such a feat would be impracticable. To attempt it now, with Lee's veterans disputing every inch of ground, would be an act of madness. To cross lower down the Rappahannock would be more difficult, for no railroad would then furnish supplies to the Federal army, and there are none in the exhausted country through which they would have to pass. At Port Royal the river is three times as wide as at Fredericksburg, the hills on the south side equally as high, and a creek immediately above and one just below the town. It is a *cul de sac* which, if the Federal army enters, it may never escape from. Throughout the whole length of the Rappahannock either there are hills extending to the river, and forming bluffs which render its passage by an army impracticable, or hills of great height a short distance from the river, which, occupied by our army, will prevent, as at Fredericksburg, the advance, of an invading enemy. Burnside cannot advance, nor can he winter his army where it now is, for the Potomac and Rappahannock, three winters out of four, freeze up so as to prevent any other navigation than that by steamboats. The army would starve long before a sufficient number of such boats could be collected and brought into service, so as to furnish its supplies. It often happens that even these ice boats cannot force a passage up or down those rivers. Burnside cannot advance nor can he stand still. Can he retreat? The Potomac is tempestuous, and its Virginia shore everywhere shallow. It would require three weeks' time to convey his army, its waggons, horses, and stores, by transports to Washington; for they are scarce of such vessels on the Potomac, and have found it difficult even to transport supplies to the army. Besides, the river will probably freeze up and prevent this mode of retreat. If the retreat is conducted by land to Alexandria, Lee will harass his rear, and perhaps greatly damage or destroy his army before it reaches Washington. Yet we believe this retreat by land is his most feasible mode of escape, and that he will be compelled to attempt it.

The special register of the United States' army—regular and volunteer—has been officially made up to the 1st August, and has just been published. According to this document the volunteer army includes 40 majors-general, 200 brigadiers-general, 3,132 surgeons and assistant-surgeons, 10,280 captains, 43,640 sergeants, 85,600 corporals, and 873,000 privates. "The statement that such a force is in the field," says the New York correspondent of the *Times* is not credible, though it is not at all incredible that the government provides rations for such a multitude and owes the 'greenbacks' to pay them. There is no such army in existence, and the government knows the fact. The dead, the wounded and the sick—the twice and thrice enrolled—the deserters (supposed to number at least 100,000), and a host of paroled prisoners all figure on the list. If a census could be taken in one day, it would be found that a discount of 40 or 50 per cent. would have to be deducted, to reach the exact number of available heroes, American Irish, and German, who are engaged in this stupendous war. Perhaps, however, the Federal government is not acquainted with a circumstance that is notorious in Maryland and Pennsylvania, if not in New York—that the forging of Confederate paroles is a regular and highly lucrative trade in the Border States; that immense numbers of them are sold to the Federal troops at 25 cents each; and that armed with these, duly bearing the names of the battles in which they were supposed to have been captured, the Union soldiers depart from the battle-field to the farm, workshops, or offices, which they deplore they ever quitted. If the government would but 'take stock' of the numbers of really paroled Union soldiers, and compare the result with the numbers of those who possess apparent proofs of having been captured and released on their word of honour not to bear arms again during the war, it would perhaps find as many men as would compose an army of twice or thrice the numerical strength of that which has been sent to New Orleans under General Banks. But the statistics of the War-office are on a level with the finance of the treasury, and it will not do just now for the government to admit that either can be in error."

GREECE.

England and the Ionian Islands.

The *London Gazette* of the 6th January announces that her Majesty's Government have received from the Hon. Henry Elliot a copy of the following "memorandum," which he had delivered to the president of the provisional government of Greece:—

It is her Majesty's earnest desire to contribute to the welfare and prosperity of Greece.

The treaties of 1827 and 1832 bear evidence of this desire on the part of the British Crown.

The provisional government of Greece declared, upon the withdrawal of King Otho from Greece, that their mission is to maintain for Greece constitutional monarchy, and the relations of peace with all other States.

If the new Assembly of the representatives of the Greek nation should prove faithful to this declaration, should maintain constitutional monarchy, and should refrain from all aggression against neighbouring States, and if they should choose a sovereign against whom no well-founded objection could be raised, her Majesty would see in this course of conduct a promise of future freedom and happiness for Greece. In such a case, her Majesty, with a view to strengthen the Greek monarchy, would be ready to announce to the Senate and representatives of the Ionian Islands her Majesty's wish to see them united to the monarchy of Greece, and to form with Greece one united State; and if this wish should be expressed also by the Ionian legislature, her Majesty would then take steps for obtaining the concurrence of the Powers who were parties to the treaty by which the seven Ionian Islands and their dependencies were placed as a separate State under the protectorate of the British Crown.

I am to take care, in my communications upon this subject, to make it understood that the election of a prince who should be the symbol and precursor of revolutionary disturbance, or of the adoption of an aggressive policy towards Turkey, would prevent any relinquishment of her Majesty's protectorate over the Ionian Islands.

Her Majesty's Government trust that, in the selection of a sovereign to rule over Greece, the Greek Assembly will choose for their king a prince from whom they can expect a regard for religious liberty, a respect for constitutional freedom, and a sincere love of peace. A prince possessing these qualities will be fitted to promote the happiness of Greece, and will be honoured with the friendship and confidence of her Majesty the Queen.

BENGAL.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Legislative Council of Bengal met this morning at 11 o'clock. Present: Mr. Allen, presiding; the Hon'ble Ashley Eden; Messrs. Lushington and Maitland; Rajah Pertaub Chunder Singh; Baboos Prosonocoomar Tagore and Ramgopal Ghose; and Moulvie Abdool Luteef.

The Honorable Ashley Eden moved that the Bill to amend the Schedule annexed to Act XXII. of 1860 (to remove certain tracts on the Eastern Border of the Chittagong District from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general Regulations and Acts) be read in Council.

Also for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil Process in the Courts of the Provinces subject to the Government of Bengal.

Moulvie Abdool Luteef moved that the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for regulating Public Conveyances in the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta be postponed.

The Council then adjourned till Saturday, February 14th.—*Englishman, Jan. 31.*

LANDHOLDERS' AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

Report to Annual General Meeting.

In terms of the Rules of the Landholders' and Commercial Association, the General Committee for the year 1862 submit to the Members the following Report of their proceedings:—

Since the date of the last report no great changes have taken place in the Association. Now as then, it comprises the principal Mercantile Firms in Calcutta, the Indigo and Tea Planters of lower Bengal, the Coal and other Companies having their management in Calcutta, and many Members residing in the North-West and in the Tenasserim Provinces.

Amongst the many important questions that have engaged the attention of the Association, are the following:—

Combination to Refuse Payment of Rents.

The subject formed an important part of last year's Report, and it has again to take a prominent place in the proceedings of 1862.

Early in the year Special Officers were appointed to Nuddea and Jessore for the administration of the Rent Law, and an Act to amend Act X. of 1859 was passed by the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal (Act VI. of 1862), but as yet little progress has been made in carrying out the provisions of the Law owing partly to the conflicting interpretation put on several of its Sections and owing more especially to the general inefficiency of the Mofussil Courts.

In September. the High Court gave judgment on an appeal case which appears to settle satisfactorily the principle on which the enhancement of Rent can be demanded, but so far as is known the lower Courts have not yet succeeded in applying the principle so laid down.

Some progress has no doubt been made in disabusing the minds of the Ryots of the belief that they can successfully evade the payment of Rent to their European Landlords, but there is still great difficulty in realizing, as well the rents of the current year as those which have fallen into arrear during the two years of anarchy which had previously prevailed, and complaints continue to be received of the Ryots in some places being encouraged to oppose their European Landlords by the open hostility to the latter still shewn by some of the Officials as well as generally by the almost insuperable difficulty of obtaining redress through the Courts.

There are many provisions of Act X. of 1859 which may require revision, but it is considered to be more important to get the Law, as it is, well understood and administered than to have it amended, and it is recommended that the endeavours of the Association should be directed to obtaining the improvement of the Courts and to checking the almost universal resort to Forgery by the Ryots which has hitherto passed entirely unchecked and which indeed there is too much reason to believe has been chiefly encouraged by the corrupt native establishments of the Courts.

Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil.

As in a great degree connected with the last subject these Courts may properly be alluded to here.

Where capable and honest judges have been appointed, these Courts are understood to have worked well and to have justified the expectations entertained when the system was introduced, but in many cases they have not only failed to do justice, but have been turned into the means of the utmost injustice and oppression, and it appears, absolutely necessary to have the number of these Courts reduced to the scale on which competent judges can be obtained, competent not only by their knowledge of Law, but by the possession of character to justify the belief that they will exercise their power with honesty and impartiality.

It was understood that Government were about to introduce the system of the judges of the Small Cause Courts going Circuit, and such a plan seems advisable as a means of getting rid of the class of judges who have been found unfit to be entrusted with the administration of justice where the check on their proceedings afforded by appeal to a High Court has been removed.

Sale of Waste Lands in Fee Simple and Redemption of the Land Revenue.

When the last Report was submitted it was believed that the question of the sale of Waste Lands had been settled by the Resolution of the 17th October 1861, published by Lord Canning when Governor General, and this belief continued, to prevail until the middle of July 1862, when a correspondence with the Supreme Government arose out of a Circular order of the Board of Revenue which came by accident to the knowledge of the Association and shortly after a dispatch from the Secretary of State for India was made public (Govt. Gazette 16th August) in which the Redemption of the Land Revenue is indefinitely postponed, and such changes are introduced into the Rules of the sale of Waste Lands as in a great measure to frustrate the object of Lord Canning's Resolution of the 17th October. The Government of Bengal has since published Rules for the sale of Waste Lands in fee simple, and for commuting Lease hold grants of Weste Lands into Freehold, and although these are less liberal than Lord Canning's Rules in so far as they do not concede any portion of the area free of cost as an allowance for swamps and unculturable lands, still they are considered fair and equitable where they depend upon the local Government, but their utility is in a great measure neutralized by the provisions introduced in compliance with the orders of the Secretary of State for India, by which no grant will be sold excepting by Public Auction, and none offered for sale until it has been surveyed.

These two conditions introduce such uncertainty and delay into the selection and purchase of Waste Lands as will certainly deter many intending settlers from coming to the country and will delay the operations of those who may persevere for some indefinite time, probably (for some years to come) for not less than twelve months, as there are not as yet any establishments for making the surveys required by the Rules.

The Association did not fail to point out the obvious objections to the alterations made in Lord Canning's Rules as above shewn, but under the present system of interference in details exercised by the Home Government, the Governor General in Council appears to have no power to remedy the defects, and there does not seem to be any means of procuring what is required unless such an expression of public opinion can be obtained in England as will either induce the Secretary of State for India to modify the orders which operate so objectionably in this particular case, or as will bring about such a change in the constitution of the Home Government as will prevent the Secretary of State from interfering in those details of Government which can only be advantageously performed by the authorities in India.

The Committee before leaving this subject wish to record their sense of the readiness with which the Government of Bengal has listened to their representations as instanced in the directions for the publication in the Calcutta Government Gazette of all orders of the Board of Revenue affecting European Settlers and the substitution of monthly for quarterly Sales of Waste Lands conceded at the request of the Association.

Emigration of Coolies and Laborers.

A Bill has been introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant Governor for regulating the engagement and conveyance of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, which is at present before the Select Committee of that Council.

Some regulation on the subject was felt to be greatly required, and although the Act as introduced appeared objectionable in some respects, as providing for more interference than was necessary, it is hoped that it will come from the Select Committee with those defects removed, and that it will be found at once advantageous to the laborers and to the employers of labor.

Roads in Cachar.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that some small amount of funds have been allotted to the construction of Roads in Cachar, and that a commencement has been made in the work.

Contract Law.

Extension of Act XIII. of 1859.

The Contract Law introduced by the late Mr. Ritchie has recently been withdrawn by desire of the Secretary of State for India, and there is not at present any proposal before the Council of the Governor General for meeting the urgent need of some Law to punish the fraudulent breach of Contract for the delivery of agricultural produce. Such a Law is called for from all parts of India by those engaged in the produce trade, more particularly by those who have endeavoured to purchase Cotton in the interior of the Bombay Presidency or in Berar.

The Association has taken occasion several times when addressing the Supreme Government, to declare their continued belief in the necessity of such law, and of the great importance of its early introduction whilst the scarcity of Cotton gave encouragement to Europeans to engage in the cultivation and improvement of Cotton in India, but as in the case of the changes in the Resolution for the Sale of Waste Lands, the Governor General appears to have no voice in the matter, and no redress seems to be attainable unless through influences to be pressed in England.

The Secretary of State for India treats the question as one chiefly urged in the interest of Indigo Planters, but in truth it is of less importance to this class than to any other for one reason amongst others, that Indigo Plant is not generally saleable as it is of no value to any one who has not vats in close contiguity to the place of its growth, and therefore when grown, there is seldom any advantage to be gained by keeping it back from the person who has contracted for it and advanced part of the consideration money.

In dealing with the growers of Cotton and rearers of Cocoons, it is widely different; the Contractor advancing money would rarely have any hold of the Ryot as Landlord or Lessee of the Land, a position invariably held by the Indigo Planter, and the Cotton and Silk when produced could be sold to twenty people, some times at a higher price and always for cash without deduction for the advance already received and expended.

A Law to punish fraudulent breaches of Contract for agricultural produce is chiefly required to enable Europeans to engage in the purchase of cotton from the growers direct, by which means only does there seem [illegible] any change of the natural quality of the Cotton being improved or of the adulteration now so prevalent being put a stop to, and it would seem that only prejudice can blind people to the fact that the Cultivators themselves will derive the greatest benefit from a Law which will lead to the improvement of the quality of the goods they produced, and consequently to their increased value, and which will enable them to obtain the capital required without the exorbitant interest now charged to compensate for the risk of dealing with people who cannot be held to their bargain.

As nearly all persons connected with the several Governments in India are believed to be agreed as to the necessity of a Contract Law, and as the question has been taken up by the party in England interested in obtaining a supply of good Cotton from India, it is to be hoped that no great time will elapse before the ope-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

position of the Secretary of State for India will be overcome, but the fear is that the change afforded by the scarcity of Cotton may have passed away, and that India may thus miss the opportunity of becoming the source from whence Europe will hereafter draw its supplies.

Act XIII. of 1859.

This Act passed for the enforcement of their Contracts under advance by Artificers and Laborers in Calcutta has just been extended to several other districts by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal under power given by a Section of the Act, and it is hoped that it may be found effectual to check the practice, which has been increasing of skilled, labors, such as those employed in Silk filatures, taking advances and then leaving unperformed the work contracted to be done.

It was expected that when withdrawing the contract Law, the Governor General would have extended Act XIII. of 1859 to all parts of India, and if this is not done before long, it is recommended, that application be made to the Lieutenant Governor to further extend it to those districts not included in the Notification of the 2nd January. (Government Gazette of 7th January 1863.)

Address to Mr. Laing.

The Association concurred heartily in the public meeting held to address Mr. Laing and in the Resolutions passed by that meeting, and whilst they regret the loss that India has sustained by Mr. Laing's resignation of his seat in the Council of the Governor General, they anticipate the greatest advantage from having the questions affecting the welfare of India placed before the public in England by a gentleman having at once a thorough knowledge of the wants of the country and the ability and position to command attention to his statements.

The Secretary's Leave of Absence.

Mr. Fergusson in April last obtained six month's leave of absence for the purpose of visiting England for the benefit of his health, and this leave has been extended for a further period of twelve months or until October 1863, under a Medical Certificate.

Whilst the Committee have to regret the loss of Mr. Fergusson's valuable services on the spot, they consider themselves fortunate in having him as their representative in London, particularly at a time when the measures most affecting the interests of the Members of the Association are transacted in England through the assumption by the Secretary of State for India of the functions of the Governor General in Council.

Mr. Fergusson has been authorized to represent the Association taking advantage of the presence of Members of the Association to consult with them, and to get them to interest themselves in any questions which may be under consideration.

On Mr. Fergusson's departure the Office of Secretary was taken up by Mr. Beckwith by whom the affairs of the Association have been most ably and satisfactorily conducted.

Finance.

The balance at the commencement of the past year was Rs. 2,528-15-9, and the realization of Subscriptions has amounted to 15th January 1863, to Rs. 20,012 to which has to be added a balance of Rs. 2,948-15-3 received from the late Indigo Planters Association, and the sum of Rs. 85-3-0 interest in the Banking account amounting in all Rs. 25,575-2-0.

The expenditure in Calcutta has been Rs. 12,260-3-3 or Rs. 1,021,-10-11 per month, and £900 equal to Rs. 8,940-8-7 have been remitted to London to meet the expences of the Committee and Agency there, besides a sum of £170 sent from the Home fund, (now closed) and there will remain to be remitted to England, to pay liabilities to the end of 1862, a further sum of £395.

The Estimate for 1863 may be stated as follows :—

Balance in hand,... Rs. 4,374-6-2
Collections from Indigo Planters at one Rupee per chest, ... „ 16,000-0-0
Subscriptions from Companies and other Members, ... „ 10,500-0-0
Rs. 30,874-6-2

Expenditure.

Calcutta Establishment, Rent, Printing &c. ... Rs. 12,600-0-0
Balance due in England £395, „ 3,950-0-0
Amount of expenditure in England for 1863, £1,000, „ 10,000-0-0
Rs. 26,550-0-0.

leaving a balance or margin of Rs. 4,324-6-2. to meet contingencies.

In the appendices will be found an address to Lord Elgin, a memorial regarding the prohibition of English Covenanted Officials to hold lands, and correspondence regarding the disturbances which have taken place in Sylhet, and on several other subjects which the Committee considered it proper to take up.

A special General Meeting was convened in the requisition of five Members and was held on the 20th June 1862 when rule 15 was enlarged and power given to the General Committee to fill up any vacancies in their body occurring during the year.

By Order of the General Committee,
J. Beckwith,
Secretary,

Calcutta, the 14th January, 1863.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 30.*

MADRAS.

The Small Cause Court.—Mr. C. Runganada Shastry has been confirmed as a Judge of the Small Cause Court, in succession to Mr. M. Cross appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court in the Negapatam Zillah.—*Times, Feb. 4.*

The Railway Act.—The case of the Guards Molony and Jones which was put up at the last Sessions, and in which sentence was reserved pending a question of Jurisdiction, was decided in the High Court yesterday. Sir Colley Scotland and Sir Adam Bittleston both held that the offence did not come under the jurisdiction of the High Court, that it should rightly have been a Mofussil trial, and thereupon acquitted the prisoners who were forthwith discharged. It will be remembered that this was an indictment by the Railway Company against the prisoners for being drunk in the execution of their duty in the capacity of Guards of a Passenger Train.—*Id.*

It has been a subject of great complaint throughout Southern India that the new Currency Notes have not been productive of the full benefit which was naturally expected to arise from their introduction, and one of the principal objections made to them, has been the ineffective manner in which their value is shewn. We are glad to learn that this is one of the financial grievances at present under the consideration of Sir Charles Trevelyan, and we have no doubt that his experience and knowledge of details, as well as the principles of his department, will be of the greatest service in devising an effective remedy for what is neither more nor less than a gross blunder, perpetrated by some official at the India Office, who was evidently ignorant of every portion of this country excepting Bengal.—*Daily News, Feb. 4.*

Business Announcements.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes, Double Waterproof of Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges, for killing Game. &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality, for Shot, Guns, and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compreression from soft refined Lead.

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MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

THE following Sundries have been recently added :—

	Rs.
EASY CHAIRS.	
PATENT FOLDING IRON CHAIRS, covered with leather, cloth cushions stuffed with horse hair, legrests...	50
BROWN'S IMPROVED PATTERN SELF-ACTING SUSPENSORY RECLINING CHAIRS, with cushions and leg rests ; the sitter can regulate his position with great ease	75
BROWN'S IRON SUSPENSORY SEAT CHAIRS, with cushions and leg rests	40
BROWN'S SMALL CANE AND IRON CHAIRS	8
SUSPENSORY CHAIR STOOLS.	5
TRAVELLERS' PORTABLE BEDS.	
IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, 6 feet 4 inch by 2 feet 3 inch, packed in canvas bags	35
CORK MATTRASSES, 27 inches wide, with black waterproof covering and laps for enclosing a pillow, pack in a roll	25

*** *With these Mattrasses the traveller may sleep on the damp ground without fear.*

	Rs.
COPYING PRESSES.	
A COMBINED LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPYING PRESS, Mordan's Patent, complete, foolscap size, with a set of copying appendages	140
MORDAN'S BEST QUALITY COPYING PRESSES, large 4to. size, damping box and books	64
ENVELOPE CASES AND BLOTTERS.	
Adapted for the Writing Table or for presentation : Fawn Morocco, gold, blue and blind tooled	55
Crimson morocco, ditto ditto	55
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES.	
ELLIOTT'S BEST GLASSES : with adjustment.	Rs. 85, & 95
without adjustment.	Rs. 64, & 75
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERNS.	
CARPENTER AND WESTLEY'S LANTERNS No. 2, in a box containing also reflector and slides, several moveable slides, also fixed and comic slides, with 2 Chromatropes, in all 27 Slides	125
TRACING CLOTH AND MOUNTED DRAWING PAPER.	
SUPERIOR TRACING CLOTH, 36 inches wide, in rolls of 24 yards	22
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER, mounted on cloth 30 inches wide, in rolls 20 yards long : per yard	3
THE SAME 40 inches wide, and 25 yards long, per yard	3-8
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POOL BALLS, complete Sets	90
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IVORY TABLETS for the pocket 3 to 3½ inches. Rs 5 to	8
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THE MOST PERFECT STEREOSCOPE IN USE, spiral pillar and circular base, adjustment for elevating or depressing and Mahogany case to contain Stereoscope and slides	75

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A large and very choice selection was received by the last Steamer.

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1. Olga. Valse No. 1.
2. La Suive. Choeur-sonner Clairons.
3. Cheer Boys cheer.
4. La Somnanbula. In Elozia Non Whee rosa.
5. Elegante Mazurka.
6. The night march of the Volunteers.
7. Bonnie Dundee.
8. Rule Britannia.

Gold Wristlets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Sleepers, Watch Hooks, Swivels, Rings, Lockets, Keys, Alberts, Guards, Studs, Keepers.

Gold and Silver English and Geneva Watches, from Rs. 25 to 300, all guaranteed.

Jewellery, of all discriptions made and repaired ; Musical boxes cleaned and repaired with the greatest care.

Improved Compound Magneto-Electric Machine, for Medical purposes.

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Cruet Stands, Butter Pots, Nickel Silver Breakfast Sets, and Silver Butter Knives.

Opera Glasses, Jet Jewellery, Thimbles, Silver Brooches, Silver Christening, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Silver Albert and Neck Chains, Silver Butter Knives, Rs. 5 to 7, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Master Masons and Past Masters' Jewels, Aprons, and Sashes, Ribbons, Skins, Silk, &c., for making up Aprons, &c. &c.

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N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

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MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT and Co. late W. H. Walker & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following :—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ „	„	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	„	3	12
Do. Hoes	„	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 „	„	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 „	„	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 „	„	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	21	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	„	18	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	„	20	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 3	„	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 „	„	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ „	„	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 „	„	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ „	„	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 „	„	10	8
Do. do. do. 3½ „	„	15	8
do. do. do. 4 „	„	19	8
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ „	„	6	0
Do. do. do. 2 „	„	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ „	„	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 „	„	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ „	„	12	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp posts	„	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	„	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	„	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	„	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 „	„	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 „	„	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 „	„	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	„	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	„	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	„	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	„	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	„	2	12
Bass Brooms	„	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	4
Carriage Mops	„	1	8
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	0
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	„	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	„	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	„	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	„	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	„	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	„	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	„	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also 4 Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

Insurances, &c.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Vessels in Port,

From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Life Branch.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—Established 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—Subscribed Capital £2,000,000 *Sterling.*—Accumulated and Invested Funds £1,374,000

Board of Directors in London.

Chairman.

John White Cater, Esq., (Messrs. J. W. Cater, Son, & Co.)

Deputy Chairman.

Charles Morrison, Esq., (Messrs. Morrison, Dillon & Co.)
Anselmo De Arroyave, Esq. (Messrs. A. De Arroyave & Co.)
Edward Cohen, Esq. (Messrs. Drake, Kleinwort, & Cohen.)
Jas. Du Buisson, Esq. (Messrs. Henckell, Du Buisson & Co.)
Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, Esq. (Messrs. Pascoe, Grenfell and Sons.)
Adolphus Klockman, Esq. (Messrs. Klockman and Fesser.)
John Mollett, Esq., Austin Friars Passage.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq. (Messrs. George Peabody & Co.)
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.)
John Henry William Schroder, Esq. (Messrs. J. H. Schroder & Co.
George Young, Esq. (Messrs. Begbie, Young & Begbies.)

Ex-Directors.

Alexander Henry Campbell, Esq. (Messrs. Finlay, Campbell & Co.)
Philip Chas. Cavan, Esq. (Messrs. Cavan, Lubbock & Co.)
Peter P. Ralli Esq. (Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)
Robert Smith, Esq. (Messrs. Robert Smith & Co.)
Frederic Somes. Esq. (Messrs. Somes, Mullens & Co.)

Manager of Fire Department.

George H. Whyting.

Secretary.

F. W. Lance.

Foreign Superintendent.

G. H. Burnett.

General Manager.

David Smith.

London Offices : 3, Threadneedle Street, & 4 New Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurances of Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Agents at Bombay,
W. NICOL & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

Notice.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
	Bombay	Dep.	A.M. 9 0	P.M. 9 0	A.M. 7 45	A.M. 8 0	P.M. 2 30	P.M. 5 25	P.M. 5 35	A.M. 8 45	A.M. 10 0	...	P.M. 2 30
2¼	Byculla	„	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur	„	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	Mahim	Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9¼	Coorla	Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16¾	Bhandoop	„	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20¾	Tannah	„	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33¼	Callian	Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	Callian	Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla	„	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind	„	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53¾	Shapoor	„	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66¾	Khurdee	„	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah	Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	Egutpoora	Dep.	...	6 30	...	P.M. 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90¼	Nandore	„	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106¼	Deolalee for Nassick	„	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar	„	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136¾	Lassulgaum	„	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar	„	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Nandgaum	„	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193¼	Chalisgaum	„	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Kujgaum	„	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221¼	Pachora	„	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	Myjee	„	...	4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¾	Mussawud	„	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250¼	Julgaum	Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian	Dep.	A. M. 11 12	P. M. 10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41¾	Budlapoor	„	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53¼	Narel	„	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66¼	Tillowlee	„	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee	Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
	Khandalla	Dep.	P.M. 4 15	A.M. 4 0	...	...	P.M. 8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73¼	Lanowlee	„	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla	„	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91¾	Tulligaum	„	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee	„	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112¾	Poona	Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130¼	Oorolee	„	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146¼	Kheirgaum	„	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132¾	Patus	„	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal	„	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188¾	Poomulwaree	„	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206¼	Jehwoor	„	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216¼	Keim	„	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227¾	Barsee Road	„	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237¼	Marheh	„	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255¾	Mohol	„	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276¼	Sholapore	Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
	Sholapore	Dep.	Noon. 12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20¼	Mohol	„	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh	„	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48¾	Barsee Road	„	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim	„	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor	„	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87¾	Poomulwaree	„	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99¼	Decksal	„	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123¼	Patus	„	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum	„	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Oorolee	„	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163¼	Poona	Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	Dep.	P.M. 9 50	A.M. 9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167¼	Kirkee	„	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184¼	Tulligaum	„	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194¼	Kirkulla	„	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202¾	Lanowlee	„	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Khandalla	Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.		Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
	Campoolee	Dep.	A.M. 3 15	P.M. 2 0	P.M. 7 10	A. M. ...	A. M. ...	...	...	...	...	...
209¼	Tillowlee	„	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222¼	Narel	„	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234¼	Budlapoor	„	4 45	3 43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian	Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julgaum	Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud	„	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Myjee	„	...	...	...	12 55	...	...	...	...	...	...
29¼	Pachora	„	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45¼	Kujgaum	„	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57¼	Chalisgaum	„	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77¾	Nandgaum	„	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98¾	Munmar	„	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum	„	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124¼	Niphar	„	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144¼	Deolalee for Nassick	„	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
160¼	Nandore	„	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
175¾	Egutpoora	Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

	Kussarah	Dep.	...	...	...	A.M. 4 15	P.M. 2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee	„	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
197¼	Shapoor	„	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
201¼	Wassind	„	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
219¾	Titwalla	„	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
217¼	Callian	Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
	Callian	Dep.	A. M. 5 23	P. M. 4 15	P. M. 8 50	A. M. 7 20	P. M. 4 30	A. M. ...	P. M. ...	A. M. ...	P. M. 5 20	P. M. ...
255¾	Tannah	„	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259¾	Bhandoop	„	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla	„	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	„	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270¾	Dadur	„	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	8 10
274	Byculla	„	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 22
276¼	Bombay	Arr.	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 47

Note.—The 2-30 p.m. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

Bhore Ghaut...... { Palkies.........Rs. 4 0 0 each. / Dhoolees .... „ 2 4 0 each. }

Thull Ghaut..........Dhoolees..........Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

The Bullock Dumnees on the Bhore Ghaut have been discontinued from the 1st December 1862.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd December 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts. FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1 Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

NEW ARRIVALS.

MESSRS. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS have the pleasure to announce new arrivals per *Cospatrick* and *Brandon*, direct from London. Besides other Stores, all choice and fresh, too numerous to mention in an Advertisement. Champagne, of the first quality in Quarts and Pints, from L. M. Canneaux & Son, of Reims and London.

Hock and Moselle, very superior, also in Quarts and Pints, from ditto, and Burgeff and Sons.

Hams, of various sizes, in tin and canvas.

Cheeses, in tin and bladder. Orders for any quantity will be attended to.

Bacon, in tin, of much excellence, &c.

Messrs. J. E.'s Sons have always on hand Messrs. Chillingworth's Pale and Golden Sherries and Port; also Messrs. Graham's Port Wine, which they can highly recommend. Any orders will be thankfully received, and they beg to assure their friends and the public, that they will receive prompt and careful attention.

No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c. :—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal.........Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	„	„	28
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margux	„	„	34
Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A. DePaul......Quarts	„	„	40
Do. ...A. DePaul......Pints	„	„	21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„	„	36
Do. ...do ......Pints	„	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	„	„	38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	„	„	18
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
CHERRY BRANDY	„	„	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	„	„	50
Rum ...Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London			
Do. ...Hollands, in cases			
WHISKEY.........Glenlivat, Crabbie	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Business Announcements.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

Ball Dresses, in *Tulle*, *Lace*, *Blonde*, *Tarlaton*, *Silk*, &c. &c.
Chinee Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jacconets for Morning Dresses.
Mouseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinée Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c.&c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers.*"
Boys' and *Girls' Hats*, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses*:
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

For Weddings.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

For Mourning.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths ; Bedford Cords, &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures. Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office.

JOHNSON'S, PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejoorec, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 8, Marine Street.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties ;—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up

In *Lace*, *Tulle*, *Tarlatan*, *&c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines*, *Bareges*, *Soie des Fees*, *Mousstine de Soie &c.*, *&c.*, *Wreaths*, *Head Dresses*, *&c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season and including all the Novelties in Material.

Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.

The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*

The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue public favorities and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.

Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Corsets, Ladies *New stand up collars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultura Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day ; a complete assortment always being kept of all he necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots and Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches*, *Necklets*, *Earrings*, *Rings*, *Studs*, *Sleeve Links*, *Solitaires*, *Scarf Pins*, *Alberts* and *Long Chains*, *Ladies Chains*, &c.

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.

Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife*, *Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pedestal.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS, and MOSQUITOS NETS.

Bombay, December 25, 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and, above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London ; And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Business Announcements

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed by the Undersigned, at their

GENERAL DEPOT,

No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the "BOMBAY SEASON" affords Pestonjee Jewanjee & Co., a favorable opportunity f returning their grateful thanks to their presidency and up-country patrons and constituents for the steadily increasing patronage they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE, and at the same time enables them to draw especial attention to their NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES, just to hand per *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found unique of its class !

P. J. & Co., take leave to assure THEIR PATRONS that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours, and while warranting all their VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES to be *bonâ fide* from the most celebrated purveyors, english and foreign, they trust that past experience will have proved their Terms as *liberal* and their Price as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the Quality of their Goods) A DISCERNING PUBLIC could possibly expect.

P. J & Co., would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their newly-replenished and varied assortment of WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c. will be found well worthy attention, both as regards quality, flavour, and price.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

Pickles.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow-Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushroom Pickles.

Sauces, &c.

Reading Sauce, Harvey's John Bull, Beef Steak, Piquante Wellington, Tomata, Regent, Windsor, City of London, Payne's Osborne, and Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's Chutnee, and Royal Table, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut ditto, Best White Wine Vinegar, Distilled Crystal Vinegar, Raspberry Vinegar, Chilli, Tarragon, and Elder Vinegars, Salad Oil, Spanish Olives, French Capers, Double Superfine Mustard, Dutch Anchovies, and Cock's Reading Sauce.

M. Soyer's Preparations.

Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Sultana's Sauce.

Flavouring Essences.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Ratafia, Almond, Mace, Carraway, Cinnamon, Kernels, Ginger, Mint, Pimento, Peppermint, Nutmeg, Bergamotte, Celery, Sage, Basil, Clove, Parsley, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, and Extract of Lemon Peel, Prepared Cochineal, Essence of Vanilla.

Jams and Jellies, in 1 and 2 lb.

JAMS.—Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, and Gooseberry.

JELLIES.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

Syrups for Ices.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

Fruits in Syrup.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries & Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and White.

Fruits Crystallised.

Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums, and Mixed Fruits.

Tart Fruits.

Cramberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries, and Currants.

Dessert Fruits, &c.

Muscatel Raisins, in carton, ditto in ½ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ½ and ½ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lb. Jars Zante Currants, in 14 lb. patent jar, ditto 7 lb. ditto, ditto, 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles, of 2 lb., ditto in quart bottles, Normandy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 4 lb., can. Jordan Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Bitter Almonds, in ½ lb. canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozenges and Comfits, stpd. bottles, ditto ditto corked bottles, Gillon's Confectionery, Jams and Jellies, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon-Bons, Cosaques.

HAMS, CHEESES, SAUSAGES, FRENCH PATES; &c. RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Meats.

Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Beef Corned Round of Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Cheek, ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, ditto and Vegetables, Harricor Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto, Calf's Head and Bacon, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

Fish.

Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Meat, in pints, Oysters, in tins, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Herrings à la Sardines, Lamprey's in Oil, Lampreys in Jelly, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in ½ gallon jars, Salted Herrings in ½ gallon jars, Saltmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Blackwall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, and Kippered Salmon.

Soups.

Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipee, for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch-Potch, Oyster, Chicken Broth, Soup Cressy, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Tea Soups, Mutton Broth, Grouse and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, ½ pints and ½ pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats, in ditto.

Vegetables.

Carrots, plain, ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips, Green Peas, Sage and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto German and French.

Poultry and Game.

Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl Boiled, ditto, Roasted Duck and Green Peas, Venison Hashed, Hare, Jugged.

Sardines.

PHILLIPPE and CANAUD'S and OTHERS.

Full size tins.

Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

French Provisions.

From Phillippe and Canaud.

Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woodcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb., Pâté de fois Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de fois D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté de fois Canaudin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c.

Jellies in Bottles.

Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

Patent Preserved Provisions.

Hermetically Sealed.

York Hams, ditto in Jelly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert Cheese, Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Chedder ditto, North Wilts ditto, and Pine ditto, Stilton Cheese, Greuyere and Parmasan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb. Hambro' Beef, Pig's Cheeks, Dried Ox Tonges, Ox Tonges in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collored do., Rein-deer do. six in a tin, Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates, ditto Park Pates, Veal and Ham Pate, Truffled Spiced Beef, in 2 lb. and Oxford Brown, 2 lb. tins.

Potted Meats.

In Glass or Earthenware Jars.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Potted Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meats, Pâté à Diable, Potted Game, Potted Lobster, and Potted Shrimps.

Masson's Paris Chocolate.

Vanilla Chocolate, in sticks, ½ lb., ditto ditto in bacons, ½ lb. ditto ditto, assorted fruit imitations, in boxes, Chocolate Santé, ½ lb. cakes.

Sundries.

Conserve of Tomata, Essence of Coffee, Dried Herbs, Celery Seed, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Arrowroot in ½lb., in 1 lb., and in 2 lb., Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. cans. in 4 lb., in 7 lb., Scotch Oatmeal, in 2 lb. cans. in 4 lb., and in 7 lb., Italian Maccaroni, ditto Vermicelli, Cagliari Paste, Parmasan Cheese, Prepared Jamaica Ginger, Mixed Spice Orange Flower Water, ½ pints, Honey in bottles, Mince Meat in jars of 3 lbs., Chocolate in 4 oz. fancy packets, Cocoa Paste, ½ lb. pots, Homœopathic Cocoa, ½ lb. packet, ditto ditto 1 lb. packet, ditto ditto ½ lb. tins, ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, Isinglass, ditto in ½ lb. tins, ditto in 1 oz. do. and 2 oz. do., Patent Isinglass in ½ lb. tins, Gelantine in ½ lb. tins, Robinson's Groats and Barley in tins, Grimwade's Dassicated Milk, Table Salt in Jars, Knives for opening canisters, Dun's Essence of Coffee and Russian Caviere.

Huntley and Palmer's Biscuits.

Mixed Biscuits, Current Tunbridge, Carraway ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Citron, Shrewsbury, Rich Arrowroot, Oriental, Soiree, Coffee, Cracknels, Filberts, Walnuts, Dessert Cakes, Presburgh Biscuits, Vanilla, Maccaroons, Ratafias, Almond Drops, Ginger ditto, Finger Biscuits, Osborne ditto, Ginger Wafer, Carraway ditto, Victoria, Brighton, Brown College, Fancy Machine Albert Biscuits, Queen's do. Nonesuch, Picnic, do., Nic-Nacs, Plain Arrowroot, Abernethy, small, ditto large, Captain's small, ditto large, Travellers' Soda, Lunch, Fine Cabin, Oval Thin Captains, Seed Biscuits, Spice Nuts, Ginger Nuts, Loaf Gingerbread.

Fortnum Mason & Co.'s Stores.

York Hams in tins, Strabourgh Bacon, ditto Smoked Ox Tongues, ditto Collared ditto (ready for use), Reindeer ditto, Russian Caviare ditto, Boar's head with Pistachois, and Truffles, and French Mustard.

INDIA OILMAN'S STORES, &c.

Chutney.

Cashmere Chutney, (mild), Green Mango Chutney, Bengal (hot) Chutney, Tamarind Chutney, Sliced Mango Chutney, superior Madras Chutney, Indian delicious Chutney, with out Chilly.

Sauces.

Superior Tapp's Sauce, Green Mango Sauce, Mooltan Sauce (fresh) Tomata Sauce.

Pickles.

Cashmere Pickle, Ginger Pickle, Sliced Mango Pickle, Lemon Pickle, Mango Pickle in ½, ½, and whole kegs.

Fish Pickles.

Fish Roe Pickle, Best Tamarind Fish, superior Balachow, in pots.

Curry Powder.

Bengal Curry Powder, superior Madras Curry Powder (the directions, if punctually attended to, will make most excellent Curries), superior Madras Curry Paste, Muligatawny Paste.

Sundries.

Ripe Mango Fruits, Superior Mango Fruit for Tarts, Superior Pineapple for Tarts, Superior Lemon Barley Sugar, Refined (Poona) Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Chilly Vinegar, Nepaul Chilly.

Preserves.

Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China Jars.

Syrups.

Mango Syrup, Ginger Syrup, Superior Red Tamarind Syrup, Orange Syrup.

Jams.

Guava Jam, in 2 lb. pots, Mango Jam, and Tamarind Jam.

Jellies.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurrand Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

Marmalade.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

China Preserves of first quality.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Peas, Conequat, Mango Hoonaf and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

Sundries.

Mocha Coffee, in bags of 7 lbs., ditto, do. 14 lbs. Wynaad Plantation do., 7 and 14 lbs. bags, Bengal Crystal Sugar

Business Announcemets.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE'S ADVERTISEMENT.—*Continued.*

No. 1, in boxes of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs., do. do. No. 2 do. do. do., soft and moist for Pudding do., Tea, Flowery Pekoe, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, do. do. do. 2nd sort, do. do. Souchong and Pouchong, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, Manilla Cheroots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in boxes of 500, Trichinopoly Cheroots, Price's Table and Carriage Candles, Loaf Sugar, and choice Breakfast Congou, Tea, very superior in 22 lbs. Boxes.

Copying Presses, Letter, Foolscap, and Folio size, with or without materials complete, Gingham, Alpaca, and Silk Umbrellas, Mordan's Office Black, Blue, Red and Gold Pen Ink, ditto Copying ditto, Gillon's Jams and Jellies, Oalmes, &c. DeLa Rue's Stationery, ditto Playing Cards, Leather Writing Desks, Cigar Cases, &c., Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Albert and Neck Chains, &c. &c.

*** Upcountry orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co.,
18th Dec. 1862. Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Pronounced connoisseurs to be the only good sauce and applicable to every variety of dish.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851 :—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

Caution.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell ; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London : &c. &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Published this Day,

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY

For February 1863, containing

AN ACCOUNT OF MALCOLM PAIT, MAHABLESHWUR ; WITH A MAP.
Oneida.—Check not the Tear.
Reminiscences of Christmas-eve. II.
A Word on the Nineteenth Century.
The Reign of terror in England.
THE TURF, VIEWED IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THE HORSE, & HORSE-BREEDING, IN INDIA.
Okamundel ; Chapters VII. to IX.
SOCIOLOGY IN THE BRITISH ARMY.
The Corpora Quadrigemina—Gualliar.
People who have wrongs.
Nirgis ; Chapters XX. XXI.
Literary Reviews.
Political, Military, and Indian Retrospects.
Race-Meetings and Prospectuses—Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil.
Cricket-Matches.

Subscription *Rs.* 16 *per annum, including Indian Postage, to Soldiers' and Native Libraries Rs.* 14.

All back volumes available.

Bombay, Chesson & Woodhall ; Calcutta, LePage & Co. ; Madras J. Higginbotham ; Agra, Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press ; Lahore, W. Cockell & Co.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following—

3 large Persian Carpets, size 25½ by 10. 16 by 6¼. 15½ by 6¼.

A number of Law, and miscellaneous Books, several Tea Sets, of differnt patterns, Crockery Ware, Jugs, Basins, Chamber Utensils, one handsome White and Gold Dinner Set, Spare Table, Soup, and Dessert Plates, Hot Water Plates, &c., Cutlery, consisting of Pocket Knives, and Scissors, Cambay Carpets, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large consignment of Electro-plated Ware, consisting of Electro-plated Cruet Frames, with 7 rich Cut Glass Bottles, a few sets of Sheffield Plated Dish Covers, 50 pairs Plated Chamber Lamps, with Shades, English and Geneva Gold, Silver, Silver Gilt Watches, Gold and Silver Chains, Rings, Pins, Spectacles, Brooches, and Ear-rings, 1 Diamond and Emerald-set Brooch, 24 Boxes Gilt Pins, Musical Boxes, playing one tune, with patent winders, ready-made Cashmere Merino and Alpaca Clothes, White Linen Dress Shirts and Trowsers, Telescopes, Glass Inkstands, and Sundry other Articles.

Also,

A large quantity of Grey Goods, and a few Bales of Twist, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs, fitted with canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten, of Glasgow.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 to Rs. 6 per doz., Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th February 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Mortgagee Pallonjee Pestonjee Ragheena.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the Premises, all that Piece or Parcel of Land, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House thereon, standing without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at New Cazee Molla Street, by admeasurement 143 square yards, or little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the East by the passage of Halalkhore, on the West by public road called New Kazee Street, on the North by the house of Meyajee Salmoodin, and on the South by a House of Moolna Oomer Rahsteeb, the property of Baya Bebee, widow of the late Amroodin bin Shaik Bhukun, and three sons, Khootboodin bin Amroodin, Bhawoodin bin Amroodin, and Mahomed Hoosun bin Amroodin, of Bombay, Mahomedans, Mortgagers.

Condition of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods viz. :—

1 Case Leather for Saddles.
1 do. Curtain Bands.
8 do. Wall Papers, very rich.
5 do. Eau de Cologne.
1 do. Musical Instruments.
1 do. Scented Soap.
1 do. Silk Neckties.
2 do. Sundries.
1 do. Pictures.
1 do. Marbles.
1 do. Dressing Cases.
1 do. Fancy Boxes.

Particulars will be given in future advertisements.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th February 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, No. 40.

At 1 p.m.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF TEAKWOOD WINDOWS, DOORS, BUILDING MATERIALS, &c. &c.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the late residence of Dr. Wilson, at Khetwaddy, near Cowasjee Patell's Tank, a quantity of new Teak Wood Venetian, Glass and Panel Doors and Windows, second-hand Posts, Rafters, Planks, several lots of sundry Teakwood, a Water Meter, Iron and Brass Bolts, Hinges, Water Pipes, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF COTTON, GRAINS, &c., AT THE BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.

On THURSDAY next, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, a quantity of Cotton Sweepings, Grains, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF PATTAMARS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Musjid Bunder, on account of the Estate of the late Megjee Luckhoo, deceased, and by order of the Trustee, Soonderdass Mooljee, the undermentioned two Puttamars, viz. :—

The Pattamar *Hurmutsavai*, of about 350 Candies burthen, Tindal Suddoo, with all her gear complete, in sea-going order.

The Pattamar *Eswantee*, of about 175 Candies burthen, Tindal Pandoo, with all her gear complete, in sea-going order.

The above Pattamars have left the Malabar Coast on their way down to Bombay, and are expected to arrive here in about fifteen days, and the sale will take place if they arrive in time.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF SADDLERY, BOOTS, SHOES, SHOP FURNITURES, FIXTURES, LEASE OF THE PREMISES, &c. &c.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, and the following days, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at the premises, in Meadow Street, Fort, the Stock in trade, Shop Furniture, &c., of Messrs. R. Peat & Co., closing business. The same consist of Saddles and Bridles, of every description, Harness, (if any left on hand), Silver, Gold and Plain Mounted Riding Whips, Hunting and Driving Whips, Horse Clothing, Blankets, Brushes, and other Stable Tools, Riding and Driving Bits, Spurs, Harness and Shoe Blacking, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c.

Also the remainder of materials, Leather, Harness Furniture, Buckles of every sort and size, Bootmakers' and Harnessmakers' Tools, both new and second-hand Shop Fixtures and fitting, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

Also the unexpired lease of the premises now occupied by Messrs. R. Peat & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay 10th Feb., 1863.

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